The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,124.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, in advance	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year	,, 24	,, 29	,, 38
Three months	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, Mail Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,660 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th December, at 4 P.M.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo	28
,, Ratnagherry	20	,, Galle	29
,, Vingorla	21		Jan. 1872
,, Carwar	21		
,, Mangalore	22	,, Negapatam	1
,, Cannanore	23	,, Madras	3
,, Tellicherry	23	,, Coconada	5
,, Calicut	24	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Beypore	24	,, Bimlipatam	7
,, Cochin	25	,, Gopalpore	7
,, Alleppey	27	,, False Point	8
,, Tuticorin	27	Arrive CALCUTTA	9

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSSORAH	29
,, Kurrachee	26	,, Fao	30
,, Guadur	16	,, Bushire	30
			Jan.
,, Muscat	18	,, Linga	2
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bunder Abbas	4
,, Linga	22	,, Muscat	7
,, Bushire	26	,, Guadur	8
,, Fao	26	,, Kurrachee	10
Arrive BUSSORAH	27	Arrive BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports:—

Leave Bombay, Tues., Dec. 12		Arrive Porebunder, Fri. Dec. 15	
Arrive Din, Wednesday,	,, 13	,, Dwarka, Saturday,	,, 16
,, Veraval,	,, 13	,, Kutch Mandvi,	,, 16
,, Mangarole, Thurs.	,, 14	,, Kurrachee, Sunday	,, 17

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 620 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchings, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 12th December, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. T. WILSON, SONS, and Co.'s fine new Steamer XANTHO, 1,880 tons register, 200 H. P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL about the end of December. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. A plan of the Saloon can be seen on application. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

THE RATES FOR PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

1st Class to Liverpool	£90
Do. Suez	£60 Exclusive of Wines.
2nd Class to Liverpool	£30

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th December 1871. Agents s.s. Hantho.

P.S.—For Passage and further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Passengers include food and table wine through Egypt, and free conveyance of Baggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton will be charged.

Steamer FLORA, 2,320 Tons, which has very superior accommodation for Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 14th December.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER FLORA:

	First Class.	Second Class.
To Trieste	£50	£35
To Suez	£36	£22

[*See Special Advertisement.*]

The Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 15th January.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a boasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £12.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£12 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese, and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager,
Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 25th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 9th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI.....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE magnificent full-powered Screw Steam-ship NEGRASKA, A 1, 22 years, highest class, 2,262 tons register, 350 H. P. nominal, is intended to be despatched positive y on the 10TH JANUARY 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Fares.	
1st Class, to Liverpool	£45
,, Suez	£30 Exclusive of Wines & Spirits,
,, Malta	£35

which can be had on board.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH,
Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	26	22	8
Port Said	28	24	9
Alexandria	30	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	53	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st JANUARY 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st FEBRUARY 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Duty.

PAYNE & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and CO.,
BOMBAY.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quan tity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

Few Articles of Household Furniture, such as Tables, Presses, Easy, and Drawing-room Chairs, Chiffoniers, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One Handsome Grey Galloway.
One English-built Brougham.
A Log of Junglewood.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Hotel Furniture, a Mahogany Medium size Slate Billiard Table, by Thurston, a full toned Mahogany Cottage Piano, by Collard and Collard, dated 2, 3, 4 and 6 light Hanging Argand Lamps, a valuable 8 day Clock, by Savory and Sons, handsome Pier Glasses, a plated Soda Fountain, Plants, &c., at Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 8th, and SATURDAY the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Proprietor of the Clarendon Family Hotel, the valuable Hotel Furniture, handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, a set of Dining Table in 11 pieces, sets of Camp ditto in 2 and 3 pieces, Side Boards, Dining-room Chairs, Screens, handsomely Carved Circular, Pier, Sofa and Oblong Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation and Devan Couches, Centre Ottomans, rich Carpets, plated and bronze 2, 3, 4 and 6 light hanging Argand and Solar Lamps, first-rate Engravings in maple and gilt Frames, a full-toned Cottage Piano, by Collard and Collard, an Oakwood Harmonium, a first-rate fire resisting Safe on stand, a plated Soda Fountain in working order, four-posts Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Whatnots, Hatstands, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, Plants, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the Trustees of Messrs. Vairoy Munjee and others, and on account and at risk of Vairoy Munjee, the following Shop Furniture, such as sets of Rich Star cut Glassware, Hanging Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Service, Flatenware, Cutlery, Argand Wall, Solar, and Kerosine Lamps, Chandeliers, Presses, &c., &c. Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view two days before the day of sale.

Also,

An Iron Fire and Thief proof Safe by George Price, a Shathanis 12-6 inches, Chemical Cabinet, quite new, and containing a large stock of valuable apparatus and unopened Chemicals.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, a first-class Grand Square Piano by Herbert and Co., splendid Oakwood Harmonium, with 15 stops and knee swell by Debaen, a Grey Horse, a large collection of Ferns in great variety, &c., at the Fernery Government Gate's Road, Parell.

ON MONDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the Household Furniture, &c., the property of H. H. Dunnen, Esq., the same comprises, Sideboards, Dining Room Chairs, Circular Tables, Easy, and Drawing-room Chairs, Tea-s te Couch, Teapoy, Whatnot, Hatstand, English Brass Bedstead, Dressing and Washing Tables, Clothes Presses, China Candlepherwood Chest, Dispense Articles, Choice Plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Grey Horse.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Mahogany Sympathetic Grand Square Piano by Boudry & Co., a set of double English Harness, Plants, &c., at No. 123, Malabar Hill.

ON TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence the valuable and handsome House-hold Furniture of Fraser S. Hore, Esq., the same comprises a set of handsome star cut glassware, rich dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, Elkington's best pla edware, such as a set of di-h covers containing 4, bitwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, tea ed, bread basket, waiter, chamber candlesticks, cutlery by Mappin Brothers, a needle rifle by J. Dougall, richly-carved seasoned blackwood furni ure, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, side board, dumb waiter, a pair of rich cut glass pedestal table argand lamps, elaborately carved circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy and prelli n chairs, conversation sofas, rich velvet pile carpets, a valuable gilt 28-day clock, chiffoniers, whatnots, a first-class sympathetic grand square piano, by Soundy & Co., nearly new, first-rate cromolithographs in gilt frames, ice pitcher, tea and coffee urns, English brass bedsteads, dressing and washing tab es, toilet and cheval glasses, English mahogany gown and clothes press, a first-rate fire resisting safe on stand, first-rate oil painting, dispense article, cooking uten sils, lady's and gentleman's saddles, a set best plated carriage harness by Wilkinson and Kid, a large collection of choice plants, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plate l Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany full size Slate Billiard Table, by J. Bennett and Co, a fine full-toned Mahogany Grand Squ re Piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, a large collection of Choice Plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

ON MONDAY, the 18th, and TUESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, &c., the property of C. E. Benn, Esq.

Also, the Property of C. E. Fox, Esq.

AT 2 P.M., on the first day.

1 Handsome English-built Circular Glass Fronted Miniature Brougham, by McNaught and Smith.
1 Powerful Dark Bay Brougham Horse, height 14-3, seven years old.
1 Handsome Grey Aneeza Arab Charger, height 14-3, six off.
1 Handsome fast-trotting Dark Bay Australian Horse, height about 15.
1 English C Spring Buggy, by T. and W. Wilson.
1 Gentleman's saddle, by Grant and Sons, &c., &c.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.
Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and Handsome Mahogany and Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated crockery and glass ware, &c. &c. at Tannah.

On THURSDAY the 21st instant at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of M. B. Cohen, Esq., and on account and at the r sk of W. J. Addis, Esq. at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household Mahogany an Blackwood furniture.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. No Catalogues and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th December 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT (2,578 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain E. L. Baker, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 19th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

THE GREGORYS' FAREWELL TO BOMBAY.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THIS EXTREMELY POPULAR TROUPE.

Extract from *Times of India*, Dec. 7, 1871.

"The stay of this admirable company in Bombay will, we understand, terminate this week. Ever since their arrival here they have always played before remarkably good houses—a fact which speaks volumes in favour of the entertainment they present. The Assault-at-Arms, which during the past few nights has formed a leading feature, is a treat in itself, and has been received with marked applause. The party, we believe, proceed direct to Calcutta, playing by the way at Jubbulpore, Allahabad, and other places."

THIS EVENING.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE SISTERS

GERTUDE AND BESSIE GREGORY,

Tendered by a large number of friends and admirers in recognition of the enjoyment derived from the efforts to please of these favourite Artists.

Tickets for first & second class Chairs may be had at SOUNDY'S.

Positively the last day performance

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 9, Commencing at 3 o'clock, terminating at 5.

For the convenience of Suburban Families, Schools, and Children.

Plan of Reserved Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

Admission—Rs. 3, 2, and 1; Children half price.

Evening Performances, doors open 8-15; commence at 9.

Carriages for 11 o'clock.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the AUCTION SALES of SANDALWOOD at SERINGAPATAM and HUNSOOR are POST-PONED till the 2-7 DECEMBER 1871. The Wood of both Koties will be SOLD at SERINGAPATAM on that date.

G. J. VANSOMEREN, Capt.,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Dated Camp Hunsoor, 30th November 1871.

APPLICATION having been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, that PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of BALIMBAI, Widow of the late Hajee Cassim Nagree, Nakoda Steamer, 1 to of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, be GRANTED by the said Court to HOOSBAI, widow of the late Hajee Moosa Jooseb, sole Executrix of the said Will. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th day of December 1871.

G. S. JUDGE,
Applicant's Proctor.

OPENING OF THE GRAND SHOP OF ENGLISH AND BENGAL MILLINERY, No. 7, Meadow Street,

Opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

Messrs. ESSOOBJEE NARAYANJEE & Co. have the pleasure of informing the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Bombay and Up-Countries, that they have just received by the last Mail a large and quite fresh STOCK of ENGLISH and BENGAL MILLINERY, DACCA WORKS, BENARES TOYS of various kinds, and many other Novelties, especially made to order by the best makers of England, which are too numerous to state.

N.B.—Messrs. E. N. & Co. will be very happy to go over with the Stocks to the places of any Ladies and Gentlemen if sent for.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, Suit No. 938 of 1867.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK (Limited), a Joint Stock Company registered under the English Companies Act of 1862, and carrying on business in Bombay, at Elphinstone, Circle, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE PATELL, Parsee, residing at Nesbit Lane, within the Island of Bombay, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, deceased ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 28th day of January 1868, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons claiming DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the ESTATE of the late CURSETJEE MERWANJEE PATELL, the Testator in the Pleadings in this Suit, mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the 24th day of January, 1866, are hereby required to file such Claims in writing, in my Office, in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit under the said Decree.—Dated this 6th day of December 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and of THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL of INDIA (Limited).

BY direction of the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley, NOTICE is hereby given, that the said Judge has appointed THURSDAY, the 21st day of December, instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, in the High Court, to make a further CALL on all the CONTRIBUTORIES of the said Company, and that the Official Liquidator of the said Company prepare a file such Call shall be for Rupees Forty per Share. All persons interested are entitled to attend at su h day, hour, and place to offer objections to such Call.—Dated this 7th day of December 1871.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY from MONDAY, 25th, to THURSDAY, the 28th Dec., both days inclusive. Also on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
A. GERRARD, Sub-Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Robt. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, THOS. DOUGALL, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Officiating Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
C. J. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th December 1871.

PHOTOGRAPHY!

Fresh Supplies of

Apparatus and Chemicals

for the pursuit of this

Beautiful Art,

of the most approved construction by the

Best London Manufacturers.

CAMERAS.

Square Sliding Body. Square Bellows.
Kinnear's Conical Bellows.
Binocular. Universal.

LENSES.

Portrait and Landscape,

by Dallmeyer, Grubb, Jamin, Ross, and others.

DARK TENTS.

Camera Stands, Printing Frames,
Glass Baths, Glass Dishes,
Glass Plates, Vignette Glasses,
Plate Boxes, Plate Drainers,
Measures, Funnels,
Porcelain Dishes, Ebonite Dishes,
Mortars & Pestles, Plate Holders,
Portable Stills, Rolling Machines,
and
Apparatus of all kinds.

COLLODIONS
from
Thomas, Mawson, and Pouting.

NITRATE OF SILVER
for the Bath and for Printing
and
PURE CHEMICALS
of every description.

ALBUMENIZED PAPER.

Filtering Papers. Bibulous Paper.
Card Mounts. C. de V. Mounts.

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Portrait and Landscape.

Specially bound for India in Real Turkey Morocco. From Rs. 9 to Rs. 120.

PORTRAIT EASELS.

For Carte de Visite and Cabinet Pictures
Oxford Ormolu, &c.

THE PATENT GRAPHOSCOPE,

combines in itself a handsome

Stereoscope
and
Magnifying Glass

for viewing Photographs, &c., &c.,

TREACHER & Co, LIMITED, Manufacturers and Importers of Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA.

ANOTHER RICH AND AMUSING PROGRAMME FOR

MONDAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1871.

PROGRAMME KHO DEKKHO.

PART FIRST.

Introductory Overture...Julian's..... "Eight o'Clock" Polka.
Ballad..... { Hark! I hear an Angel Sing ..... } Mr. S. Herberte.
Chansonnette..... Le Risque ..... Madame Carson.

COMIC ANGLO-INDIAN INTERLUDE, introducing the original songs,

"I WISH THAT I'D BEEN BORN A GIRL"

AND

"KOOCHPERWANIE MARI JAHN,"

BY

DAVE CARSON.

Solo Violin ..... Souvenirs de Bellini. Mons. Semeladis.
American Ballad ..... { Mother, dear mother, I'll still think of thee ..... } Mr. S. Herberte.
Perchenon Vikni Aucora. The Guard's Waltz...Madame Carson.

PART FIRST WILL CONCLUDE WITH

BISMARCK'S PET, OR THE GERMAN NIGGER, DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

Ballad..... "Margarretta" (Balfe). Mr. S. Herberte.

THE BIG SUN-FLOWER, BY DAVE CARSON.

Violin Fantasia..... Yankee Doodle..... Mons. Semeladis.
Romance..... { "Thou art so near and yet so far." } Mr. S. Herberte.
Cavatina..... Robin Le Diable..... Madame Carson.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH

DAVE CARSON'S ORIGINAL SKETCH, ENTITLED,

THEATRICAL DIFFICOULTIES, OR THE TROUBLES OF A MANAGER.

George Washington Nap... Busting to Act ..... Dave Carson.
poleon Snooks ..... A Manager in search of Talent ..... Mr. S. Herberte
Augustus Smithson.....

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle...Rs. 4 0 0 | Gallery ..... Rs. 2 0 0
Stalls ..... ,, 3 0 0 | ,, 1 0 0

Children—Half Price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 P.M. Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co. where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

DAVE CARSON

WILL HEAD ANOTHER ENTERTAINMENT ON

SATURDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

For Prices of Admission, &c., abstain from reading Programme.

☞ DON'T GO! ☜

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s BRANDIES.

No. 1 First Quality, Black Capsule.....at Rs. 33 per dozen.
No. 2 Second ,, Yellow ,, ... ,, 29 ,,
No. 3 Third ,, White ,, ... ,, 25 ,,

A Liberal Discount will be given.

Terms Cash.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA,
Bombay, 8th December 1871. No. 40, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. has out on hire good Phaeton, Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

RICHARDSON and CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA.

In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Mehrt, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless ..... Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions ..... 20 to 150
Gold do. do. ..... 100 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from ..... 5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from ..... 10 to 300
CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.
REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—SIMLA.

PURE WATER.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.

The only Filter that will purify water

Constantly and Abundantly.

No. 1, Rs. 20; No. 2, Rs. 28; No. 3, Rs. 38.

No. 1 with Wicker covering for Travellers, Rs. 22.

A discount of 10 per cent. Cash with Order.

A Pamphlet, descriptive of the discovery, with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities, post-free on application.

The Undersigned will be glad to send the above Filter on trial, to be returned if not approved.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

ENQUIRY for Mofussil Press shares continue at higher rate at Rs. 570 to Rs. 575. Nothing doing in other shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
20,000	1,000	all	3 per	Bank of Bombay	1,840 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	652½
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	126½
15,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	261½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
32,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	90
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,465
8,000	150	all		Freze Land & Pier Co. Ltd.	122
1,000	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Hanging Land	850
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Por. Canning Land Company, Limited	355

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	£12 2 6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	225
.....	£20	10 9 1 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	4 7 10 7	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	12 6 3 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

250	5,000	2,650	225pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,150
250	2,000	1,100	75pc	Albert Co. Murrachee	925
250	3,000	650	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	350
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	6,900
2,250	2,000	all	315do.	Bombay Press Co	1,900
200	500	all	52½do.	Do New	480
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
100	1,800	all	40	Canara Press Co	6,300
250	2,000	all	200 pc	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co	9,400
200	2,000	1,800	90 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,450
250	5,000	5,000	225 pc	Hydraulic Press Co	2,375
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc	Imperial Press Co	1,100
250	5,000	2,000	140 pc	Kurrachee Press Co	950
2,000	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co	570
150	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
150	2,000	all	150 *	Timeevelly Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,500
500	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,225
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,620
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
250	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	910
1,200	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	265
750	2,000	all	...	Dharamsey Spinning	2,675
750	2,000	all	250	Great Western	1,950
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,060
200	1,250	all	100	Morarjee Spinning	970
200	1,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,225
600	2,500	2,400	216p.a.	Royal	1,875

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

?.....	2,500	1,500	75 pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
2,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	24 pc.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 pc.	Mechanics F'd'rs Co.	31
2,000	500	all	140 pc.	Tramcar & Co	290
3,000	250	all	6 pc.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Real Bank

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11¾d to 1s. 11 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 1/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	213

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.10-7
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Frans Pieces	232
Bar Silver	10½
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-8 to 16-9
Australian Gold	16-11
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	102
Four per cents	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	100
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan Rs 75's	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	120

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

[Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 2nd Dec. 1871.

Open 326½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	41,931	8	11
Merchandize	61,832	12	5
Electric Telegraph	436	0	0
Total Rs.	1,04,220	5	4

Corresponding week in November, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

Coaching	38,246	10	4
Merchandize	44,262	15	1
Electric Telegraph	405	7	0
Total Rs.	83,505	1	2
Increase	20,715	4	2

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—7TH DECEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 7th December, 2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 13 minutes.

Via Turkey, 6th December, 7-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 38 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th December, 1-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 38 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 7th December, 9-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 43 minutes.

Via Turkey, 6th December, 3-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 33 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th December, 11-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 23 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 7th December, 4-28 A.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 17 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th December, 7-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 11 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 6th to 9 P.M. of the 7th December is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	4 27	0 5
,, Kurrachee	5 10	0 8
,, Madras	0 43	0 9

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 7th Dec., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 7th Dec., 1 52 P.M.; via Turkey, 6th Dec., 1-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 7th Dec., 10 20 A.M.; via Turkey, 6th Dec., 6-40 P.M. From America, via Russia, 7th Dec., 4-28 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s. to £3
	Rice	£2 10s. Od.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. Od. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. Od. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolams & Colr hills	£1 15s. Od.
	Seed	£1 15s. Od.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Leghorn and Genoa	Measurement	£3 10s. Od.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. Od. to £3 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		6 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Carwar, Dec. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Emeu (s)	Angove	China, &c.
	W. G. Russell	Owen	Chittagong.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Carwar.

Schooner Goolanar, to Damaun.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.
4 Persian Empire ..... Watson ..... London, Aug. 22.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 7.

Reynolds, Lieutenant-Colonel, 17th Native Infantry, on medical certificate, from Kolapore.

Haward, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ferozepore.

McCarthy, Assistant Surgeon, 1-5th Fusiliers, on medical certificate, from Rawul Pindee.

Murray, Captain, Bombay General Depot, on duty, from Poona.

Partridge, Lieutenant, 26th Regiment, on leave, from Dyolaleo.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 7.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt G. M. Lyons, S C, Wing Officer 21st N I, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868. This officer has obtained a medical certificate from the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

Lt-Col J F Lester, S C, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in Dec 1871, under Rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The following officers, having applied for admission to the S C, under the provisions of paragraph 5 of G O G I No 531, dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay S C from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H M's Secretary of State for India:—

Lt Edward Locke Elliot, 108th Foot, 2nd Squad Sub 1st Cav, from 2nd Nov 1870.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains by Brevet from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval:—Lt Arthur Steers and Lt. Michael Toole, unattached, 24th Nov 1871.

Capt R P Blake, General List, Madras Infy, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under the furlough regulations of 1868. This officer, being recommended by a Medical Board, is entitled to any passage allowance payable from the Military Fund.

Lt H H Murphy, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, P W D, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lt J M Morgan, R E, Asst Engr, 4th grade, Ravee Bridge Division, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England.

The services of Lt W Ashfield, S C, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India for employment as Adjt, Malwa Bheel Corps.

The services of Lt J H Turner, RE, are placed at the disposal of Govt in the P W D.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W. H. Propert received charge of the office of Agent for H M in the Govr in the Panch Mahals, from Mr A Clarke Jervoise, on the 27th ultimo, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj E W Lyons, Actg Cantonment Mag at Ahmedabad, having been allowed furlough to Europe for two years from 9th Dec 1871, from the Mily Dept, is allowed subsidiary leave for seven days, from the Civil Dept.

Mr W Patton, Hoozoor Depy Collr, Hydrabad, is invested with the powers of a Sub Mag of the 1st Class in the Hydrabad District, and with powers to commit to the Sessions Court.

Under the provisions of section 28 of Act XIV. of 1869, the Bombay Civil Courts' Act, the Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadoor Vishnoo Moreshwur Bhide, 1st Class Sub Judge of Nasick, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500, which may arise within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction of a Sub Judge, First Class.

Under the provisions of section 28 of Act XIV. of 1869, the Bombay Civil Courts' Act, the Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadoor Krishnrao Vittal Vinchoorkur, First Class Sub Judge of Sattara, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500, which may arise within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction of a Sub Judge, First Class.

Mr S A Jones to act as District Supt of Police in the Kullsadhen District until further orders, Lt S Babington remaining Supt of Police, G I P Railway.

Mr S H Phillpotts to be a first grade Asst Judge and Session Judge, vice Mr Daniell.

Mr A C Watt to be a second grade Asst Judge and Session Judge, vice Mr Phillpotts.

Mr A C Watt to be Asst Judge and Session Judge at Poona, and Asst Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, vice Mr. Daniel, continuing to act as Judge and Session Judge of Khandeish until further orders.

These appointments to have effect from the 23rd August 1871, the date of Mr. Daniell's promotion.

Mr C B Izon, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Rutnagherry, is allowed furlough to Europe for 18 months, from 1st January 1872.

Mr Izon is also allowed subsidiary leave for 30 days.

Maj A Reid, Supt of the House of Correction, was allowed sick leave from 24th Oct to 23rd Nov 1871.

Mr C Mapp acted as Supt of the House of Correction from 24th Oct to 23rd Nov 1871.

Mr C E S Steele, Supy Depy Collr, is invested with the powers of a Mag, in the Shikarpoor District.

Cap G F Birdwood to act as District Supt of Police in the Panch Mahals District, until further orders.

Lt G R B Drummond to act as District Supt of Police in the Sawunt Wadi District, until further orders.

Mr E T Candy to be Extra Asst Judge and Session Judge at Rutnagherry until further orders.

Mr J E Murphy to act as Asst Judge and Session Judge at Poona, and Asst Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, during the absence of Mr Tagore on leave, or until further orders.

Rao Bahadoor Pooroshotumrao Sidheshwur Biniwale to be First Class second grade Sub Judge at Ahmednuggur.

Mr Chintaman Sukharam Chitnvis to be First Class third grade Sub Judge at Rutnagherry.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Govind Moreshwar, who has been dismissed from his situation of clerk in the Customs Dept, is declared ineligible for further public service.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. C R Pagan and J R Down have passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani according to the higher standard.

Asst Surgeon E Colson, of the 3rd Regt Sind Horse, has been appointed to officiate as Civil Surg, Jacobabad, during Surg R Byramjee's temporary absence on special duty.

The services of Asst Surg W R Gordon, MB, Acting Supt of Vaccination, Central Circle, are placed, at that Officer's own request, at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt A LeMessurier, RE, was relieved of his duties as Depy Consulting Engr, North-Eastern Extension G I P Railway, on the forenoon of the 16th Oct last, his services having been placed at the disposal of the Govt of India for employment as Depy Consulting Engr for Railways in Sind.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Vishvanath Vishnoo Gurjar and Hanmant Ramchander delivered over and received charge respectively of the office of Depy Educational Inspector, Kullaghee Sub-Division, on the 7th ultimo, after office hours.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 22nd November 1871.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Capt J Hudleston, from attached 20th N I, to 2nd Wing Sub, 20th N I, vice McGoun who vacates.

Asst Surg D Canny, 30th Brig R A, from late arrival, to D 20th Brig R A, vice C White, relieved.

Staff Asst Surg P T Fraser, doing duty British Troops, Kamptee, is directed to proceed to Madras at the public expense.

With the sanction of H R H the Field Marshal Comdr-in-C, the following officers are permitted to exchange battalions:—

19th Foot—Capt and Bt-Maj W H St Hill, 2nd Bat, with Capt M Williams, 1st Batn.

Head Quarters, Madras, 23rd November 1871.

Capt C G Gunning, S C, Brig Maj Northern District, has obtained a certificate of qualification in surveying.

The following removals, appointments, and exchanges are ordered:—

Col C Cooke, to general duty, Bangalore.

Col A H A Hervey, Infy, to general duty, Secunderabad.

Lt-Col A Bain, S C, to general duty, Trichinopoly.

Lt-Col W S S Mulcaster, S C, from Offg 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer 2nd L C, to general duty, Bellary, with effect from date of relief by Lt-Col Abdy.

Lt-Col A J Butt, (Europe) from Wing Officer 28th N I, to Wing Officer 34th Regt Lt Infy.

Lt Col R G Lewis, from Offg Wing Officer 28th N I, to Wing Officer 28th N I.

Lt-Col G Pringle, Staff employ, from 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 35th N I, to 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, 9th N I.

Lt-Col E A B Travers, S C, to 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 35th N I—to continue to officiate as Depy Adjt Genl, until relieved.

Lt-Col C T Harkness, Europe, from 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 7th N. I, to 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, 6th N I.

Lt-Col R A Saunders, from Wing Officer 7th N I, to 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, 7th N I.

Maj P P L Stafford, from Offg Wing Officer 7th N I, to Wing Officer, 7th N I.

Maj G C Hodding, S C, from on arrival, to general duty, Madras.

Capt L F Campbell, from attached 31st Light Infy, to 2nd Wing Sub, 35th N I, at expiration of present leave.

Capt G Tyndall, from 1st Wing Sub, 1st N I, to Station Staff Officer, Trichinopoly—With effect from date of arrival of the 1st N I, in Burmah.

Lt G C Fenwick, from 1st Wing Sub 12th N I, to 1st Wing Sub, 1st N I—With effect from date of arrival of the 1st N I in Burmah.

Lt E Quin, from 2nd Wing Sub 12th N I, to 2nd Wing Sub 1st N I—With effect from date of arrival of the 1st N I in Burmah.

Capt W M Dickinson, from 2nd Wing Sub 1st N I, to Offg Adjt 1st N I, vice Oxley, who vacates on promotion.

Capt R D Thorpe, from attached 13th N I, to 1st Wing Sub 12th N I—To join on arrival of the corps at Vizianagram.

Capt J N Bennett, from attached 12th N I, to 2nd Wing Sub 12th N I—When vacated by Lt Quin.

Capt A Wingfield, from attached 32nd N I, to Offg 1st Wing, 32nd N I—With effect from date of departure of Lt Wilkinson.

Staff Asst-Surg E B Grant, from under orders for England, to remain in India, vice Staff Asst Surg Brown.

Staff Asst Surg A L Brown, from D D Burmah Circle, to proceed to England at the public expense, vice Staff Asst Surg Grant.

Lieut and Adjt A H Bircham, 3rd-60th Rifles, is permitted to remain in the Madras presidency on the departure of his regiment for Aden, pending his application for leave to England being sanctioned by H E the C-in-C in India.

Head Quarters, 24th November 1871.

Asst Surg E H Condon, 2nd-21st Foot, who arrived from England, is directed to assume medical charge of detachment 45th Foot at Palaveram, vice Carew, until the arrival of the 2nd-21st from Burmah—To join at public expense.

As-t Surg R H Carew, doing duty with detachment 45th Foot, Palaveram, is directed to rejoin Head Quarters 45th Foot, at public expense.

The following removal is ordered:—

Asst Surg L C Nanney, from attached 5th Infy, to 27th Regt N I—To join.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer Comdg Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, attaching Asst Surg E J Clarke to the 18th Hussars until further orders, and to proceed to the Camp at Kaisera, and report himself to Asst Surg Scott, 18th Hussars for duty.

By the Officer Comdg Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, directing Surg J Wilkins, 20th Mad N I, to assume medical charge 4th Regt Light Cavy, without prejudice to his present appointment, vice Asst Surg H G Hall removed to 3rd Light Cav.

By the Officer Comdg Malabar and Canara, appointing Corpl W White, 89th Regt, to take charge of the Rest House and Stores at Beypore, and act as Supdt as a temporary measure, vice Sergeant Maj Mathews, deceased.

By the Officer Comdg Southern District, directing Col G Starrock, Infy, to be considered as having been in Comd of the Southern District from the 7th to the 11th Nov 1871, during the absence of Brig Genl A W Macintire, C B, unavoidably detained at Madras.

31st March 1871—By the Officer Comdg Mysore Division, appointing Lt D V Shortland, R A, to take charge of the Arsenal at Bangalore, during the illness of Capt Smith, Commissary of Ordnance, on the responsibility of the latter officer.

3rd Nov 1871—By the Officer Comdg 44th Regt N I, appointing Lt C H Walsh Interpreter to the regiment.

15th Nov 1871—By the Officer Comdg Northern District, appointing Col A L Steele, to the Comd of the Garrison of Waltair and Vizagapatam from 16th Nov, during the absence of Brig-Genl J D Mein on a tour of inspection, and Capt T H Stoton, attached 2nd N I, as Station Staff Officer from 16th Nov 1871, during the absence of Capt C G Gunning, Brig Maj on duty with the Brig-Genl.

Leave of absence:—

H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Capt E J Tremlett, 9th Brig R A, from 26th Sept 1871 to 25th March 1872, on the recommendation of a medical board.

General List—Lt, Bt-Capt H W Bairnsfather, for 30 days, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted in G O G of the 21st Nov.

Ordnance Dept—Condr W Goggan, from 18th Nov or date of departure, for 6 months—Bangalore, private affairs.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

In the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

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This SCHOOL, in connexion with the Diocesan Board of Education, will be OPENED for BOARDERS and DAY SCHOLARS, on MONDAY, 8th January, 1872.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ENGLISH—November 24th, at Fyzabad, Oudh, the wife of Assistant Apothecary Jas. English, H. M.'s 26th Cameronians, of a daughter.

MCNAIR—December 1st, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Captain J. McNair, 11th Regiment, N. I., of a daughter.

OLDHAM—December 2nd, at Seaikote, Punjab, the wife of Captain A. Oldham, 12th K-i-G Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BISHOP—SMITH—November 24th, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Trichinopoly, by the Rev. A. Abren, S. J., Mr. Charles Robert Gibson Bishop, Manager, Hewlett Engineer's Office, G. S. I Railway, to Roselin Victoria, widow of the late Mr. Cecil William Smith, of Ceylon.

FRASER—SHIRRES—November 29th, at the Free Church of Scotland, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. D. Don, Simon J. R. Fraser, Manager of Roopacherra Tea Estate, Cachar, to Christiana Napier, eldest daughter of James Shirres, Esq., Aberdeen.

HURT—NICOLL—November 24th, at St. Andrew's Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, Sergeant-Major S. Hurt, to Agnes Nicoll.

VAUX—COLLINS—November 14th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. D. Gray, Walter Basil, youngest son of Captain Cuthbert Vaux, commander ship Oxford, to Alice Clayton, third daughter of B Shortt Collins.

DEATHS.

AGABEG—December 3rd, at Dum-Dum, Mrs. S. Agabeg, widow of the late Joseph Agabeg, Esq.

YETTIE—December 5th, at Lahore, of cholera, contracted at the La Martinere School, Lucknow, Sarah Jemima, eldest daughter of the late Mr. A. F. Yettie, Punjab Railway, aged 13 years and 9 months, deeply lamented by her sorrowing mother and relatives.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

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Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1871.

PROBABLY Judge Maneckjee Cursetjee believes in the physiological correctness of the proverb that hawks do not pick out hawks' eyes, for in the lengthy, and in many respects very remarkable, judgment which he pronounced last week against Mr. Rustomjee Kaikhusroo, he solemnly rebuked this man's pleader, Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, for not only not feeling pride in the double character of "a native and a Parsee," at one of his countrymen and creed (Dr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee) proving himself to be a skilful medical practitioner, but for actually going out of his way to attempt to demean Dr. Rustomjee to the level of "an ordinary native *hakeem* and *vuyeed* or quack of low calling," by observing in his address to the Court that the doctor "was not a physician, nor a surgeon."

> Neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring;
> Not Whig nor Tory he; nor this, nor that;
> Nor bird nor beast, but just a kind of bat.

The pleader's argument might even be interpreted to mean, that, because Dr. Rustomjee was only a very good benefactor to the pleader's client, there was every reason for that client to show base ingratitude by endeavouring to wriggle out of a payment for the cure effected. Truly, this is adding injury to insult with a vengeance, and the measure has been meted out with a liberal hand by one Parsee to another. No wonder that Judge Maneckjee felt scandalized at the exhibition of a want of compatriotic feeling of sympathy between men who have many kindred ties to bind them to one another as members of an almost isolated community. Having no country of their own, sojourners in a strange land where they have by their landable enterprize, industry, and wise liberality, elevated themselves to a high position, and compelled the regard of the men of other nations that surround them, it seemed only natural to expect that Parsees would stick to one another shoulder to shoulder for ever; and we cannot but share in Judge Maneckjee's sentiments of reprobation at Mr. Pestonjee's unworthy effort to throw dirt on the beard of a fellow countryman, if we may use this expressive Eastern metaphor to convey an idea of what was done. But our local tribune—does not the Judge himself designate his Court as the "Forum?"—not only in this but in other instances has, to our minds, shown that there is very strong common sense in him, and that faculty is, after all, the most essential ingredient which is called into play in the exercise of such summary justice as the operations of Act IX. of 1850 enable a Judge of the Small Cause Court to administer. In this respect we think that Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee has not received his rightful dues at the hands of either the public, or the press, who appear to us to have been far more censorious towards his manner than they were warranted to be had they reflected on the matter of his judgments. It is such sharp justice as Judge Maneckjee gives in petty cases which the people want, and it were better to run the risk of an occasional wrong decision which can be appealed against, than to have time and money wasted in prolonged litigation. The long experience which Mr. Maneckjee has had on the bench entitles his remarks to serious consideration, and all must regret to observe the lamentable picture he has drawn of the extremes to which litigation is driven in the Small Cause Courts, while, at the same time, all will applaud his severe reprobation of the despicable practice which appears to flourish in those courts of getting up cases on speculation, and thus driving a trade by fomenting litigation. It has been said that, for the natives of India, there are charms of so seductive a character in going to law, that they become fascinated with the excitement, and pursue the game with the immoral ardour of a gambler. The most trivial affair, says Judge Maneckjee Cursetjee, is now legally contested in the Small Cause Courts, mere simple cases of contracts involving amounts so small as to be not worth the paying of pleaders to appear in them, and the parties themselves being also too poor to pay the regular professional fees. Those who tout for such cases being tried, therefore, prey just as much upon the excitable temperament of the luckless slitigants, as do the keepers of gambling den upon the votaries of the dice box, and we most heartily commend the spirit in which the Court has plainly spoken out against the abominable system of inciting people to go to law.

Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee, in another place in his judgment, comments with much acrimony on the very loose and unbecoming way that pleaders in the Small Cause Court take up cases, and his observations are well worthy of the attention of those whom the cap fits. His remarks will well bear reproduction here—"Again, professional men take up cases as they enter the Court, as the cases are being called on, or a little before they are called, and consequently appear utterly unprepared. These are the classes of practitioners who, the Court thinks, not only badly advocate their clients' interests by hazarding all sorts of pleas which they cannot sustain, by confounding simple facts with all sorts of observations pertinent or impertinent, and trying to make much of little by examining witnesses on matters alien to and beside the issue on trial." It would be well if all the Small Cause Court Judges here would imitate Judge Maneckjee in his efforts to put a stop to such evils as these, which, if allowed to continue, must obviously defeat, in a great measure, the chief intent and purpose of the Courts, namely, to give the people short and sharp justice unencumbered by the trickeries of legal pettifoggers. Practices such as those which the Court's judgment discloses, and condemns, moreover go something beyond the mere obstructiveness and demoralization which they produce; they also strike at the foundation of that respect and deference which should hedge round a Court of justice; and, if vigorous and decisive measures are not taken at once to put down and extirpate the flippancy which now seems to distinguish the majority of the pleaders at the Small Cause Courts, we may soon have to bid farewell to the dignity of the Court, where impertinence will pluck justice by the nose,

> "The baby beat its nurse, and quite athwart go all decorum."

A CORRESPONDENT, who writes to us about the now for ever lost great gun, declares that Captain Robinson, Superintendent of Marine, was warned beforehand of what would probably happen if he insisted on sending off an ordinary cargo boat to land the gun. This is a matter that ought to be looked into by Government.

MR. PICKFORD, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit at the Presidency College, Madras, now on leave, has resigned his appointment.

IT is reported that Mr. Bellasis, of the Bombay Civil Service, Commissioner of Customs, will retire on pension in about three months.

THE intelligence that Ahmed Mukhlar Pasha is blockaded in Raids, and that communication with the coast is stopped, has been confirmed.

ON the last day of November there were in circulation in the Bombay Circle Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 4,47,22,150.

THE Government of India have lately decided that the period of suspension of an Uncovenanted Officer involving loss of allowance is not to count for pension.

THE Calcutta Bank has suspended payment. It is believed that depositors will receive payment in full, but that shareholders will suffer a certain, though not excessive, loss.

"FOR the purpose of the Indus Valley State Railway," the Punjab Government has taken up 1,013 acres of land in the Mooltan, Sujabad, and Loodhiana pergunnahs.

IT is said that the Madras and Bombay Civil Service have accepted the terms of the Home Government for the surrender to Government of the accumulated funds of the Annuity Funds of those Presidencies.

THE native inhabitants of a certain town in the North-West are said to have lately petitioned the Municipality against watering the roads during the cold season, as they found it uncomfortably cold for their feet.

SHAIK PHAKU, the *punkah-wallah* who struck down the murderer of the late Chief Justice Norman, has been rewarded with Rs. 300, raised by public subscription, and a present of Rs. 50 from Mrs. Norman.

FEVER of a severe type is, we regret to hear, very rife in Calcutta at present. It is, however, strange to say, mostly confined to Tollollah, about the only purely

the States; the cousin made good use of the borrowed talents, turned them into just five hundred thousand pounds sterling, and dying left every dollar to the son of him who, in the days of his adversity, had befriended him. Well done on both sides. The princely sum could hardly have got into better hands than it has, and now the rest of the family must wail and gnash their teeth. So you see virtue sometimes meets with its reward even in these degenerate days. "Barefoot" having been so disgracefully beaten yesterday for the Bickerstaffe Cup is quite put out of court for the great Aintree event, for which "Sabinus" now stands a very firm first favorite.

The Mordaunt divorce case will soon be on for hearing, and, in all human probability, her ladyship be in a position to contract a fresh alliance, in doing which, *on dit*, there will be neither delay nor difficulty. Sir Charles is looked upon as a very amiable and soft young man, somewhat too much under maternal rule. I saw the fair Marchioness of Hastings with her new husband on the Heath the other day looking on her neat hack as charming as ever. She still, I am told, possesses that wondrous faculty for expenditure. Sir George Chetwynd and the youthful Earl of Aylesford are our last turf débutants, but not on the scale of poor Lord Hastings. Lady Aylesford goes across country "like a bird" as the saying is. The great Tichborne trial has been renewed, and already the sinews of war appear to be failing the claimant, who is certainly one of the best pigeon shots we have, and the re-examination of John Moore, the valet, has not bettered his case, but public opinion is pretty evenly divided. Lord Londesborough showed the Prince of Wales rare sport on his Seamer shootings, 1,000 head of game being killed in one day, 200 falling to the gun of the Prince before luncheon time. On the whole, the Prince is very popular, and the Princess who looks delicate, but so ladylike and loveable, is first favourite everywhere. Saronny, the photographer, was lavish in his expenditure, and illuminated and decorated his very pretty and extensive establishment in a most effective manner; in fact, all Scarborough came well to the front, and showed its sterling Yorkshire loyalty. Lady Londesborough's toilette, black velvet over a maize satin petticoat and diamonds, was quite a treat to behold. By the way, talking of dress, that of the present day seems to me most trying and unbecoming. All graceful lines and natural flow of drapery are banished, and the grandes dames of fashion wear voluminous dress, improvers as they call them. I call them false caudal appendages, set on half-way up their backs, making the waist to appear placed immediately under the shoulders, and of course out of all proportion thick. The skirts are skimp and out of all proportion to this balloon-like superstructure. As for the bonnet or chapeau, how shall I describe it? I cannot—it is such a monstrosity. They are called under various names, these turban-shaped frights, such as Marie, Amélie, and so forth, all meaning a hideous structure for the head, composed of velvet, Venetian lace, birds' heads, and feathers. The Princess Imperial of Prussia and other ladies of distinction in Berlin and London have placed the ban on these horrible inventions, and the movement which has for its object the reintroduction of something artistic feeling in dress, and some consideration for the unfortunate husband's pockets. The downfallen Empire of France and the extravagant toilettes of Compiègne have to answer for leading our wives and daughters into this lavish expenditure or personal adornment.

To those fond of music let me recommend "Hark! the Missel Thrush" by E. N. Grazia, as being graceful, effective, and easy, besides affording an excellent opportunity for displaying the shake. Ignace Gibson's "Will you buy a Moss Rose," is very piquant, happily expressing the saucy freedom of the flower girl. All amateurs who can sing give us these ballads, also two by G. A. MacFarran called "Dew" and "The dear old Home." The best new waltz I have heard is the "Rose of the Alps" of Rhert Meyer-Lutz, which, besides being extremely graceful, has the rare merit of being original. Rebecca at Drury Lane is, I may safely say, the most imposing stage picture ever put before the public. As a spectacle it is a decided success, but in the acting and look of the parts Miss Neilson stands alone, and nothing can be finer than the defiance hurled at Bois Gilbert when she declares her preference of death to his approach. The fanciful rustic ballet Under the Greenwood Tree, the Battle on the Ruins, and the rescue of Rebecca in the lists at Templestowe are very fine, and whoever engaged the ballet girls possesses a good eye for the beautiful and the graceful. At the Alhambra, Offara performs like a true revolutionist, and has the whole space, or right across the immense building, with great daring, precision, and ease. At the Queen's they are playing the Tempest, in which Mr. Rignald makes a capital Caliban, and pretty, elegant Miss H. Hodson as Ariel is as sweet as the delightful music. Wilkie Collins has dramatized the Woman in White, which is now being performed at the Olympic. Mr. Vining is acting Count Fosco to the author's complete satisfaction, as he has taken the pains to tell the public in the papers, but about the greatest treat on the London boards is to see Mr. Henry Irving play Alfred Jingle in Pickwick at the Lyceum. Oh, that poor Charles could come to life again and see it! The parts of Pickwick and Sam Weller, though capitally acted, cannot be compared with the shabby gentility, the audacious and easily-worn villainy, the imperturbable serenity and cool impudence of Jingle. Offenbach's three-act opera of Belle Helene has lately been put upon the Gaiety boards, and is one of the best. The scenery, dresses, and chorus, are all that can be desired.

Hunting has commenced, but the country is very hard as yet. Captain Cooper of Helmorton, near Rugby, has opened the chapter of accidents by smashing his leg. There are plenty of foxes, and they have been well hunted about during the hunting season. Owing to the war, the demand for horses to supply vacancies is immense, and prices have risen in proportion. Now-a-days a thirteen-stone man cannot be well carried on a sound horse in the shires under two hundred and fifty guineas. What men like Beach of Branston and such giants pay is beyond my powers of addition. Foreigners, bent on invasion, would think of the 12,000 horsemen, the finest in the world, mounted on the best of horses, who for four months every year are, with the aid of 4,000 dogs, busily engaged in compassing the death of that "foul-smelling animal," which enjoys the privilege of being the only four-footed denizen of the field which no man, however hungry, ever thought of converting into food, and consider what a splendid intelligent cavalry reserve they would make. They would find such a foe on their front and on their flanks more than the "mimicry of noble war;" men of iron nerve for the most part, for when a day is too long, carried by at least three-parts bred horses such as no other country in the world possesses.

PARIS LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, 16TH NOVEMBER.

POLITICS! POLITICS!! Why in the name of common sense are so many small people talking all at once on such a big subject? I have lived in Paris for the last twenty years, and have never heard anything approaching to this clatter of tongues. Everybody we know has a right to his opinion, and is free to think himself the champion of truth and excellence, but why make such a noise over it? If Monsieur X. has got an idea, or rather if he thinks he has got one, why should he let his inspiration so far get the upper hand of him as to make him little better than a maniac? Monsieur X. always goes to the Café de la Paix, because he has an idea that the Bonapartists may be brought back, "if," as he sagaciously remarks, "they bide their time," and that, if the Emperor can be persuaded to adopt Monsieur X.'s constitutional reforms, his Imperial régime will live for ever and its shadow will never grow less; but that if Napoleon should return and refuse to conform himself to the only system of home and foreign politics, which can make his rule a prosperous one, he (Monsieur X.) will not give him his support. Whom will he support? the "Opposition" of course. But what that opposition represents he cares very little so long as he, like the other members who compose it, is able to bring himself and his system into notice. From the Deputy to the waiter all are more or less afflicted in this way, and all are equally afflicting. If we go to the Café de Madrid, we shall find all the various shades of Democrats who believe in the restoration of Gambetta or in the triumph of the International. The Orleanists, Legitimists, Royalists, or Fusionists, have got their cafés and absolute theories. If they would only talk politics in cafés, one would forego the luxury of a *demie-tasse*, and think oneself very fortunate to get off so cheaply, but, would you believe it, the servant who brings me my breakfast in the morning invariably seasons it with a long profession of faith in something or somebody. "When the King's away the mob will play," and verily they are playing. Let us hope the King will soon come back, and that when he chastises these crazy myrmidons he will exalt the man of few words. *En attendant, nous sommes en République*, and it would be high treason to speak lightly of that greatest of all liberties—the liberty of speech. In order, therefore, that I may not be tempted to indulge in any further censure, I shall avoid the subject as much as possible and vote politics a nuisance.

If the character of a man reveals itself by the employment of his time, it will be instructive to remark how M. Thiers gets through the day. Without intruding upon his privacy or entering into family details, the following sketch will give you some idea of the President's manners and customs. He rises every morning at half-past five, and allows himself to be interviewed till 8 o'clock, when he takes a cup of *café noir*, which helps him to wait for a more substantial breakfast. It often happens that he goes the round of all the public offices before eight o'clock. After this hour, and till eleven o'clock, he works by himself, or with his friend and confidant, M. Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire. On Council days he takes his *déjeuner* at 12, and on other days at 11. This repast generally lasts an hour, after which he receives public functionaries and foreign diplomats. The time which he used to spend before he was named President, in the midst of the National Assembly, is now devoted to excursions, military and other visits, or to his private affairs. At six o'clock, if he has not absented himself from the presidential palace in the afternoon, M. Thiers goes for a walk in the gardens of Versailles. From seven to eight he takes a siesta or nap before dinner, thus reversing the usual order of things. The dinner at eight o'clock, when the President has no guests, never lasts over three quarters of an hour. From that time begins the reign of Madame Thiers, a reign which is prolonged throughout the evening in the drawing-room. Visitors are received: there is a great deal of conversation, but smoking is never sanctioned. Madame Thiers has a large arm chair rolled to the corner of the fire-place, and it is she who leads the conversation. These entertainments are usually of a severe, grave character, and the influence which a woman can have over the circle she presides is seldom felt. The *habitués* of the Hotel Metternich would be like fish out of water in the presidential rooms, where all frivolous talk is banished and social wit is only tolerated. At times the circle is purely academical. On those occasions literary discussions are in great favour, for they are decidedly of a classical disposition at the presidency, and the guests are seldom allowed to forget that the hostess is the consort of one of the forty. You are expected not only to know, but to quote the ancient authors. There is great partiality shewn for historians and philosophers. In a word, there is an evident attempt to regenerate French society, and the austerity of head quarters should not be too severely criticised as with time it will certainly thaw down to the *aurea mediocritas*, which, as I have said in a former letter, is already asserting its power in less stately but more fashionable *salons*.

Among the distinguished foreigners who, in spite of the prophets of evil, are flocking to Paris from all parts of the world, there are more Russians than ever. Leaving Central Asia entirely out of consideration, I own to a great sympathy for all Russians, that is, for those who think, like myself, that Paris is a better place than St. Petersburg *pour s'amuser*, or, for that purpose, than any other place in the wide world. A Russian gentleman is always a good French scholar, he is generally rich, and above all his good nature is inexhaustible. What more can you desire in a man? A Russian lady is always a pretty woman, she is generally intensely fond of society, and her taste in all matters of dress is only second to that of a Frenchwoman. If you have any doubt as to the accuracy of my judgment on some of these points, go any Sunday morning into the Church of St. Philippe du Roule in the Faubourg St. Honore, and after having attended to your devotions, or made certain that you are not interfering with those of others, take a look round and come out convinced of my infallibility.—By the by, a marriage was celebrated in the above-named church last Thursday, which is worthy of passing mention. M. le Vicomte de Martillat, one of the most killing lions of the day, and who greatly distinguished himself in the late Army of the Loire, where he [illegible]orated on the field of battle, became the [illegible]possessor of Mmle. de Rostopchine, the grand-daughter of the famous General of the same name who saved Russia by burning Moscow. All the *haute société* in Paris was present at the ceremony. Shall I give you a few names? Madame la Duchesse d'Abrantes (this is the last one, I assure you,) receives every Tuesday morning, and after the drawing room is comfortably full we are all invited by the hospitable lady of the house to partake of a *lunch Anglais*. English it certainly is in the copiousness of cold dainties, but I am not aware that the *haute volée* of our British society has originated the custom of treating morning callers to sandwiches and sherry and ale. But to get back from my intention to blame the adoption of such sociable rites, but my national modesty protests against the flattering qualification given to such a highly commendable novelty. Another innovation which may be rendered necessary to public mournings, but which I cannot recommend like the *lunch Anglais*, is the practice of giving concerts instead of balls. If this idea should really develop itself, we shall all be obliged to subscribe to dancing academies, and requisition M. Boizat (you know M. Boizat, the great Paris dancing academician,) to play *frisses au champagne* on his tiny kit, which we bounce ourselves in sparkling evolutions. There are, of course, many and bereavements in Parisian society, and I myself have many a friend to mourn, but grief—genuine grief—never requires artificial aid to make itself felt, while it is always better to take every opportunity of distracting the mind from the depression of sorrow. If to satisfy a time-honoured custom people must wear the outward signs of grief let them take white for the evening dress as they take black for the morning. But there are young people to be thought of, and their limbs must not be allowed to grow stiff or their hearts to pine away in vain regrets. For my part, I find the evening dress cool, so if I can't do better I shall lock myself in and dance a hornpipe to my own music. But I am sadly afraid that I have fallen in your estimation, and as I would rather not dance at all this winter than do so, I shall, by way of correction, say a word or two about our workmen. By degrees the men are coming back from Brest, where many had been detained for the last six months by mistake, and these suspected insurgents are employed as soon as they arrive. "We have no workmen." Such is the daily cry. Masons, white-washers, plumbers, carpenters, are badly wanted. All the contractors will of course engage to do a piece of work, but in order, as they think, to satisfy everybody, they are obliged to marshal their men like stage armies—two or three work in the morning in one place and suddenly disappear to go and work in the afternoon out in another. Orders sometimes come from a great distance, and are of a singular character. My cabinet maker has just received an order from an African king, name Kambuli d'Iberio. His Majesty requires a polished coffin, painted blue, varnished, nailed with gold, one metre fifty centimetres high and three metres long. The interior is to be padded with red velvet, cushions of the same material fringed with gold for the head and feet. The lid will have six windows, and the sides of the coffin will be supplied with light by means of reflectors. The foot of the coffin is to be in solid silver. But the most particular orders given by King Kambuli relate to the distribution of the space on each side of his body. For when he takes possession of this sumptuous resting place there will be placed by his side six bottles of cognac, two pipes, and his favourite chessmen.

BOMBAY.

SUITS IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—On Wednesday, 110 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

THE HIGH COURT will be closed, on its Appellate Side, from the 24th instant to the 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

THE ACTION AGAINST THE "GUJERAT FRIEND."—It is stated that endeavours are being made to settle the action against the *Gujerat Friend* out of Court.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Girdharlal Rattanlal Daphtare, L.M., M.D., has received the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship, from the 18th November 1871.

CHIEF OF DRANGADRA.—It is stated that the Chief of Drangadra intends to open a railway in his own territory, and that for this purpose he is in communication with the Baroda Railway authorities.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lawrence de Lima street on the body of one Ragoonath Sabajee, a tinker. The jury found that the man died from heart disease.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. Govind Bagajee Vidya, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Khandeish, has been appointed to act for Mr. Ramchunder V. Oke as Assistant Deputy Inspector, Nassick and Ahmednuggur divisions.

THE LAW PROFESSOR OF THE AHMEDABAD PROVINCIAL COLLEGE.—The *Bombay Chabook* learns from Broach that Rao Saheb Wasoodew Jugonathjee, Law Professor of the Ahmedabad Provincial College, intends to proceed to England.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION OF 1872.—The "Ellis Prize," consisting of books of the value of Rs. 60, will be awarded to the candidate who shall pass the examination of 1872 with the highest marks for proficiency in the Sindhi language.

SUICIDE.—On Wednesday, an inquest was held at the Bhowada road concerning the death of Annajee Mahipatty, a laborer. The jury came to the conclusion that the man had committed suicide whilst delirious from fever, by drowning himself in a well.

ROYCHUND DEEPCHUND LIBRARY AT BROACH.—A meeting of the subscribers of the Roychund Deepchund Library at Broach was held at that place on the 2nd instant, for the purpose of concerting measures to put the institution on a sound footing.

A PEST OF SOCIETY.—In the course of a discussion on a motion before Justice Bayley yesterday, in the High Court, Mr. Scoble, the late Acting Advocate-General, said that "one of the pests of society is the individual known as the manager for a Hindu widow."

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—An inquest was held at Dick's Oart on Wednesday touching the death of a Hindoo woman named Condee. The jury returned a verdict that the woman's death was caused by her having been accidentally drowned in a quarry hole.

THE CULPABLE HOMICIDE CASE.—Veerjee Odhowjee, a grain dealer, was, on Wednesday, committed by Mr. Cooper for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court for culpable homicide not amounting to murder in having caused the death of one Sakoo, a ghorawalla.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.—On Wednesday, three native prostitutes were charged before Mr. Connon with having failed to present themselves for examination under the Contagious Diseases Act. They were each fined twenty-five rupees, and sentenced to undergo eight days' simple imprisonment.

THE POOR-BOX.—As Christmas is approaching, contributions to the Fort Police poor-box would be thankfully received. Many indigent and respectable persons receive considerable relief from this source, and during last and the present month Rs. 400 have been distributed from the box.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—A few days ago a Bhattia, named Mooljee Dyal, took out a summons against another Bhattia, named Bhimjee Bowjee, whom he charged with defamation. The case was called on Wednesday before Mr. Nana Morojee, when it was intimated to the Court that it had been settled amicably by the parties.

ASYLUM FOR POOR HINDOOS.—The *Bombay Chabook* calls upon the trustees of the Asylum for the poor and infirm Hindoos, for which Mr. Premchund Roychund gave five lacs of rupees at a public meeting of the Hindoo inhabitants Bombay in November 1864, to lay before the public an account of the money entrusted to them.

THEFT.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, one Baloo Natha was charged with stealing an ornament from the person of a child, and a Hindoo shopkeeper, named Nagindas Bhaidas, with receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen. The first prisoner was sentenced to receive ten stripes; and the second was fined Rs. 20.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 27th November 1871, Rs. 28,77,342. Add, silver received during the week, Rs. 8,88,537—total, Rs. 37,65,879. There are in addition Rs. 5,17,025 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

ACTION FOR GOODS SOLD.—Yesterday, in the Small-Cause Court, before Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Second Judge, Vincente D'Souza sued W. Abbot, to recover Rs. 27, being the amount due for wearing apparel sold and delivered, and for money advanced to defendant on the pledge of a silver ornament. The Court, on the evidence, gave a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 21 and costs. It was ordered that the ornament pledged with the plaintiff and deposited in Court be sold, the proceeds of the sale to be deducted on account of judgment, and the balance to be paid in one month.

NEW PLEADERS.—The High Court of Judicature have been pleased to issue sunnds to Mr. Narayan Balkrishna Chitle, authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the courts of the Poona district, in lieu of the one issued to him for the Tanna district; to Mr. Dirujlal Muthooradas, and Mr. Gunputrao Bhaskur, vakeels of the High Court, authorizing them to practise as pleaders in the courts of the Belgaum, Dharwar, and Canara districts; and to Mr. Dinanath Atmaram Dulvi, M.A., LL.B., authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the courts of the Ratnagherry district.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 5th December, was 299, being 2 more than in the preceding week 40 less than the total of the week ending 6th December 1870, and precisely the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 20 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Dis. System.	Digestive System.	Violences.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified above)	Total Reported Births (exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	8	1
Fort, Southern	9,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fort, Northern	39,235	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1
Esplanade	7,969	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	7	...
Market	16,207	...	6	...	2	1	1	...	...	18	1
Mandvee	41,102	...	8	...	3	...	2	...	...	12	...
Chuckla	41,442	...	6	...	2	...	2	...	...	12	...
Dumbarkharee	63,092	...	11	...	3	...	2	...	...	17	...
Dongree	60,259	...	10	...	2	...	2	...	...	19	...
Dhobeetalao	71,780	...	10	1	2	1	2	...	...	19	4
Phanswarree	32,526	...	7	...	3	...	1	...	...	11	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	1	6	...	4	...	1	...	...	17	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	15	...
Koombharwara	32,059	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	15	...
Khetwaree	29,177	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	12	...
Girgaum	21,505	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	1
Chuugaum	15,184	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	1
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mazagon	31,784	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamatheepoora	81,675	2	19	1	5	5	1	...	...	50	...
Parel	7,000	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1
Seeree	5,042	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Sion	12,078	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Mahim	19,450	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
Worlee	10,211	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
Bhendee	32,982	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	3	...	1	1	5	1	...	...	14	...
Bombay	816,562	4	123	3	38	22	26	3		299	20
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		2	125	8	27	39	35	6		299	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Dis. System.	Digestive System.	Violences.	Total (inc. diseases not specified above)	Total Reported Births (exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	6	...	4	...	1	...	13	...
Brahmin	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	11	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Hindoo of other Caste, &c	...	64	3	18	9	9	1	129	14
Hindoo out-caste	...	1	9	...	1	2	1	18	...
Mussulman	...	1	29	...	7	8	9	81	...
Parsee	...	4	2	...	2	1	5	18	3
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native-Christian	...	...	4	...	3	...	1	13	1
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
European	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	8	2
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	4	123	3	38	22	26	3	299
Corresponding week 1870	...	1	121	25	31	51	37	3	339

HIGH COURT.—8TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUMMONS REFERRED FROM CHAMBERS.

555-70—D. S. Garud—Meghjee Hunsraj and others vs. Ramjee Joytadass—No appearance.

EQUITY SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

LONG CAUSE.

208-69—Manisty and Hurrell—The Advocate General, at the relation of Premjee Ludha vs. Hurbum Nursey and others—Dallas and Co—Part heard.

For hearing on master's especial report, dated 14th September last, and on plaintiffs' motion to confirm the same and on exception filed by the first four defendants.

Messrs. Dallas and Lynch—Aban Sha Sabit Aly vs. Cassirao Baba Sahib Holkar and others—Jefferson and Payne; Rinnington, Hore and Langley; Prentis, Craigie and Owen; and J. Cleary—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

136-71—Jefferson and Payne—Nursey Ludha and another vs. Ruttonvahoo, widow, and another—Manisty and Fletcher—To be mentioned.

209-69—Dallas and Lynch—Goviudass Raghoonath vs. Oodeymull Soogunmull—No appearance.

225-71—Thacker and Chalk—Gunesdass Thakoordass vs. Gungaram Buldeo—No appearance.

243-71—Thacker and Chalk—Nanabhoy Bhoordurdass vs. Sha Mooteram Nursedass and others—Jefferson and Payne.

245-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Chubildass Purmanandass vs. Premchund Roychund—No appearance.

247-71—Macfarlane and Shipney—Bhanjee Jewraz and others vs. Memon Gunney Sulemon and others—No appearance.

251-71—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Madhewrao Chimajee vs. Purvatee—In Person.

257-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Richard Willis and others vs. Ootumchund Heerjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

261-71—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Vissonjee Naronjee and others vs. Gottlieb Segg—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

674-70—Leathes and Crawford—Memon Abdool Gunney and others vs. Memon Rahimtoolla and others—C. Tyabjee and D. Ilas and Lynch—Part heard.

553-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Hajee Jeewa Noor Mahomed vs. Abdoobucker Ebrahim—C. Tyabjee—Part heard.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE following passengers have arrived at Madras or s. s. Mirzapore, via the Suez Canal.

To Madras—Col. and Mr. Lingeroft, Miss Lingeroft, Major and Mrs. Hodding, two infants and ayah, Col. and Mrs. Pearse and child, Miss Pearse and European female servant, Major Morris, Capt. Chambers, Mr. G. W. Cox, Miss Murphy, and Dr. and Mrs. Cox.

To Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell and child, Surgeon-Major Bannister, Miss Gillan, Mr. Burton, Mr. Burleigh, Miss Fodmore, Mrs. McLardy, and Capt. E. Smith.

From Sydney to Calcutta—Mr. J. S. Granger.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras on the 3rd instant, per P. & O. S. N. Company's steam-ship Khedive:—

From Southampton to Madras—Mrs. Foord and Miss Parker.
From Brindisi to Madras—Mrs. and Miss Napier.
From Southampton to Calcutta—Mrs. Macnamara and infant, Mrs. Darrach, infant, and native female servant, Mrs. Handley's ayah, Miss M. A. Millard, Mr. Macmillan, Mr. W. Jukes, two Misses Jukes, Mr. Judge, Mr. and Mrs. Wyse, Dr. T. Allard, Miss Kirkpatrick, Mr. C. H. Moore, Mr. G. Dickson, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Jackson and European female servant, Mr. J. Hector, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Banks and infant, Mrs. Miles and infant, and Mr. Montressor.
From drinisi to Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. Markby, Mr. Flarke, and Mrs. Loard, infant, and European female servant.
From Sydney to Madras—Mr. Bailey, and Mr. McIver.
From Singapore to Madras—Four invalids of 19th M. N. I.
From Galle to Madras—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Burnell, Mr. Martine, Mr. Andree, Miss Andree, and Rev. Father Hickie.
From Galle to Calcutta—Mr. Dent, Mr. Taylor, and Capt. de Roebeck and native servant.
From Hongkong to Brindisi via Calcutta—Mr. Blydenburg.
From Singapore to Suez via Calcutta—Dr. Sibbald and Mr Robinson.
From Galle to Brindisi via Calcutta—Rev. W. F. Creeney.
From Hongkong to Brindisi via Madras—Dr. Morris.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		DECEMBER.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
7 43 m	3 11		1 36 m	2 6
8 50 a	4 2	Friday 8	2 18 a	0 1
8 31 m	4 2	Saturday. ... 9	2 42 m	2 10
9 35 a	3 6		3 58 a	0 6
9 16 m	4 8	Sunday 10	3 31 m	2 3
10 23 a	3 8		4 41 a	0 10
10 0 m	3 11	Monday... ... 11	4 22 m	2 7
11 7 a	3 6		5 24 a	0 10
10 46 m	3 5	Tuesday... ... 12	5 5 m	2 9
11 54 a	3 11		6 11 a	0 6
11 33 m	3 6	Wednesday ... 13	5 52 m	2 10
.....	.....		5 57 a	0 7
0 42 m	0 24	Thursday 14	6 42 m	2 11
0 24 a	5 4		6 46 a	0 11

New Moon, 12th, 8h. 51m., A.M.

TROOPS FOR ENGLAND BY THE EUPHRATES.

H. M.'s Indian troopship Euphrates will leave Bombay for England, via the Suez Canal, this forenoon, with H. M.'s 38th Regiment and details of time-expired men from the Declalee and General Depot. The names of the officers proceeding by her are as follows:—

Col. J. Eliot, R. A.
Maj. H. F. Vance, 38th Foot.
Capt. P. H. Eyre, 38th
" H. P. Hurford, 38th Foot, wife and 5 children.
Capt. M. Tweedie, R. A.
Assist. Surg. Clifton, R. A.
Capt. W. W. Sherlock, 38th Foot.
" F. G. Gravegan, 49th "
" A. W. Barron, 38th "
Assist. Surg. Rde B Riordan, 18th Foot.
Capt. & Adjt. T. W. Ward, R. A.
Capt. W. W. D. Pringle, 38th Foot.
Capt. A. Harness, R. A.
" H. Beal, 38th Foot.
" R. M. Briscoe, 15th Hussars.
" J. M. Smith, 38th Foot.
" G. Jones, R. A.
" W. Lonsdale, 1/17th Foot.
" R. S. Mackenzie, R. A.
Qr. Mr. M. Stallery, 38th Foot, wife and 3 children.
Lieut. W. B. Davies, R. A.
" F. M. Robinson, R. A.
" A. M. Pinhey, R. A.
" H. Conner, 38th Foot.
Assist. Surg. J. J. Crean, 1-6th Foot.
Lieut. C. W. Isaac, 38th Foot.
" A. M. Smith, 38th Foot.
Adjt. W. F. Rudman, 38th Foot
Lieut. G. F. Thurdon.
" W. S. Crofton.
Capt. G. W. Borrodaile, R. H. A., wife and 3 children.
Lieut. J. M. Morgan, Royal Engineers.
Lieut. R. H. Murphy, Royal Engineers.
Col. W. E. Bolton, 18th Hussars.
Condr. Grace, R. W. D., wife and 4 children.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(For the fortnight ending 15th November.)

KULLADGHEE COLLECTORATE.—Rain fell in slight showers in almost all the talookas of the collectorate. No sowing operations had taken place yet. Cholera and cattle disease prevailed in almost all the talookas of the district.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain was very scanty and partial throughout the district. The khureef harvest had been nearly gathered in; the rubbee crops in places where there was rain were in a tolerably good condition. In other parts want of rain was most pressing, and if it did not rain soon, it was feared the crops would perish. The state of public health was good, with the exception of some talookas, where fever slightly prevailed.

THE following Season Reports, for the fortnight ending the 6th inst., were yesterday published in the *Government Gazette*:—

AHMEDABAD, 6th Dec—Rain 30 cents, and hailstones in Kurree. No change since last. Cattle-fodder slightly injured. Wheat 10, bajree 14 seers.

KAIRA, 5th—Rain 27 cents. Early crops reaped, with small exception. Late mostly sown and in good condition. Cotton prospects good. Bajree 12, rice 7 seers.

BROACH, 6th—No rain during last fortnight. Kurreef and rubbee crops thriving well. Cotton prospects cheering. Bajree 16 seers.

SURAT, 6th—No rain in Surat. In Bardolee talooks betweeh 1 inch 53 and 2 inch 33 cents. In Olpar 25 cents. No improvement in late crops. Early crops and cotton generally good. Wheat 10 seers.

TANNA, 6th—No rain. No cotton in this district. Yield from grain-crops moderate in all talookas except those of Dhanoo, Bassein, and Callian, whence no reports as yet. Rice 9, bajree 10, toor and juwaree 8.

COLABA, 4th—No rain. Cutting of early crops completed. Cultivation of rubbee still under progress. Cotton prospects moderately good. Rice 9 seers.

KHANDEISH, 6th—No rain. Early crops in middling condition. Late not flourishing. Cotton prospects not good. Bajree 12½ seers.

NASSICK, 6th—Two cents. Early crops partially failed. Late unsown in parts. Bajree 8½ seers, rice 6.

AHMEDNUGGUR, 6th—Rain 7 cents. Bajree 13½ seers. Crops withering.

BELGAUM, 6th—Rain 1 inch 30 cents. Early crops reaped, but not very good. Cotton crops partially withered. Juwaree 17 seers 23 tolas.

POONA, 6th—No rain at head quarters. Late crops benefited by slight falls in talookas. Cotton prospects not favourable. Bajree 9½ seers.

SHOLAPOOR, 6th—No rain since last report. Late crops failing. Cotton meagre where sown. Juwaree 11½ seers.

SATTARA, 6th—Rain 94 cents. Late crops withering in some talookas. Cotton flowering but not thriving. Bajree and juwaree 12½ seers.

KULLADGHEE, 5th—No rain. Cotton and early crops middling in three talookas only. Late withering. Juwaree 13½ seers.

RUTNAGHERRY, 2nd—No rain. Monsoon crops nearly reaped. Rice 7 seers and 15 tolas.

CANARA, 5th—Rainfall 43 cents. Crops middling. Rice 10 seers.

KURRACHEE—Report not received.

HYDRABAD—Report not received.

SHIKARPOOR, 6th—No rain. Kurreef crops harvested. Cotton fair. Rubbee sowing continues. Wheat 15 seers.

UPPER FRONTIER—Report not received.

RAJCOTE—Report not received.

WUDWAN, 5th—Rain none. Cotton prospects good. Bajree 9, wheat 8. Gram sown. Damp lands.

BARODA, 6th—Showers fell during fortnight in northern districts, damaging cut grain. Unusually hot during day. Cotton prospects middling. Grain unfavourable. Bajree 25 pounds.

GUZERAT, 6th—Weather occasionally cloudy. Dew falls. Cotton generally healthy. No rain.

KHANDEISH, 6th—Weather favourable for cotton-picking; rubbee crop prospects also favourable; grain becoming cheaper.

S. M. COUNTRY, 6th—Taking division generally, cotton crop making good progress. Little rain wanted much in places.

DARWAR, 6th—Early-sown crop flowering freely, late very backward.

SIND—Report not received.

THE SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A BHATTIA MERCHANT.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, M

THE ALLEGED SERIOUS FRAUDS ON THE BOMBAY CIVIL FUND.

YESTERDAY, in the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Gunputrao Mahdevrao, head clerk in the Bombay Civil Fund office, and G. H. Soares, a clerk in the same office, were brought up on remand, and charged with forgery and cheating.

Mr. Peile (Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile,) conducted the prosecution, Dr. Dallas (Dallas and Lynch) defended the first accused; and Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) defended the second accused.

The examination of Mr. Birdwood, Secretary of the Bombay Civil Fund, was continued by Mr. Peile. Mr. Birdwood said—I produce a contingent bill which I received from Mr. Hynes on Saturday night, purporting to be for the sum of Rs. 870, drawn by me on 6th November 1871. That signature is a forgery. The bill represents an entirely fictitious transaction.

Mr. Peile—I will put in a second information to facilitate inquiry. This one will only refer to Gunputrao.

The Magistrate—Is this to be a second prosecution?

Mr. Peile—Yes, this is to be a new case.

Mr. Birdwood then read the second information as follows:—

The accused Gunputrao Madhevrao is and has been for several years past head clerk in the office of the Bombay Civil Fund, and has full knowledge of every detail of the business of such office. The Civil Fund has no general cash account of its own, all collections being made by the Collector of districts up-country and Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay, and all its disbursements on account of pensions being made by agents in England, and on account of loans in India by order of Her Majesty's Treasury in favor of the members to whom loans are made. The only cash passing through the office is that drawn on monthly pay abstracts and on contingent bills prepared in the office signed by the Secretary of the Civil Fund and presented to the Treasury at the View Bank in Bombay, and paid there on account of Government. The only book in the nature of a cash book is a petty supply account. A statement of the various receipts and payments received and paid by Government in Bombay for the Fund is made out, furnished by the Accountant General, monthly, to the Secretary Civil Fund, and an annual account of the receipts and disbursements of the fund is prepared in the office of the Civil Fund from statements of collections received from the Collectors up-country and sent in to the Accountant General for examination. It is, and has for some time been, the duty of the accused Gunputrow Madhevrao to make up memoranda from time to time of the current bills due, and to submit them with the bills for examination and sanction, and after sanction by the trustees a bill is prepared in the office for such amount. After receipt of the money from the Treasury it was the duty of the accused Gunputrao to pay the several bills, appending the same duly receipted to the memoranda made out by him for submission to the trustees of the Fund. For certain periods during the last five years he has been entrusted entirely with this duty. At other times, and especially since June 1870, he has discharged this duty, so far as he has discharged it, entirely under the immediate control of the assistant secretary, Mr. Hynes. From April 1869 to June 1870 he not only had charge of disbursements, but also of a monthly contingent allowance of Rs 13, and kept the petty supply account. From March 1868 to April 1869 Mr. G. A. Summers acted as assistant secretary and kept the petty supply book, but initialled the contingent bills, which so far as I can recollect in respect of the period that I was then secretary, that is, till 9th January 1869, entrusted to Gunputa. Previously to March 1868 Mr. Hynes was assistant secretary, and kept the petty account book. Until the middle of the year 1870 no cash account, showing the amount received from the Treasury and the disbursement thereof, appears to have been continuously kept, and the accused Gunputrao had as above stated for some time the entire charge of the amount drawn from the Treasury upon contingent bills. From investigations made by me I find that in November 1866 Mr. King, being then the secretary, Gunputrao prepared a memorandum of bills submitted for the sanction of the trustees, the original of which is now produced and shown to me, and marked A, and to this are annexed certain vouchers. Amongst the items is one for bill No. 2,818 P. of the Education Society's Press for printing proceedings of meeting held on the 4th of August 1866, amount Rs. 96-8, the voucher for which is not appended to the memorandum as it ought to be. The total amount of contingent charges sanctioned, as per the memorandum is Rs. 163, and I produce the original contingent bills under date the 17th of November 1866, marked B, for that amount, endorsed by G. M. Soares, who is a clerk in the office. On the memorandum is marked by the accused the date of cause of the payments made by him, and such date is opposite to above item. I produce a similar memorandum prepared by the accused under date the 20th of November 1867, signed by me, submitting certain bills for the sanction of the trustees, and now marked C. This expenditure being sanctioned, a contingent bill was prepared and initialled by the accused dated 26th November 1867, now marked D, for Rs. 587, which appears to have been paid on that day to Sunand Raghoonath, also a clerk in the office of the Civil Fund. In the memorandum C, I find two items, viz., No. 2,174, of the Education Society's Press for 600 official envelopes of sizes, Rs. 14-12, and No. 3,898 P., 2,118 of date for printing circulars and proceedings of August and April 1867, Rs. 47-8. Two vouchers are appended to the memorandum, which I produce, and mark E, F, and G, the first being a receipt for Rs. 14-12—E; the second for Rs. 321—F; and the third for Rs. 96-8—G; the two latter items being the subject of Rs. 417-8. The voucher for Rs. 96-8 in every way corresponds with the item inserted by the accused in his memorandum of the 1st of November 1866. On the memorandum G, is a minute in the accused's writing, that certain of the items therein contained were paid by him on the 26th of November 1867. On the 7th of April 1868 accused prepared a further memorandum initialled by him, now produced and marked B, the first item in which is for a bill No. 2,174 P., of the Education Society's Press, for 100 official envelopes of sizes, Rs. 14-12, the particulars of which exactly correspond with the item to the same amount in the memorandum C, and on the voucher E is a memorandum in the vernacular that the amount was paid on the 21st April 1868, which is further borne out by a note in the accused's handwriting on the exhibit H, that the same was paid on the 21st April 1868. On such memorandum a contingent bill for Rs 1,317-6, in the amount thereof was prepared and signed by me under date the 16th of April 1868, and initialled by the accused, to whom also from the endorsement on the back the same appears to have been paid. I produce same, marked I. I also find in such memorandum H, entry of bill No. 4,721 P. of ditto for printing lists of subscriptions and printing the names of trustees on the envelopes, Rs. 18-4; entry of No. 3,683 of the *Times of India* for advertising the meeting, Rs. 5; No. 663 of ditto, for Calendar of 1868, Rs. 8; and No. 6,016 of the *Bombay Gazette* for advertising the meeting, Rs. 5. On the 17th July 1868, the accused prepared a further memorandum bearing that date and initialled by him which I now produce, marked I, which was sanctioned by the trustees and in respect of which a contingent bill of the 7th August 1868 was prepared initialled by the accused and signed by me, which I now produce, marked K. The first item in the memorandum I is a bill No. 2,344 P., of the Education Society's Press, for printing lists of subscription, &c., Rs. 18-4, and in such memorandum I find items 3,683 of the *Times of India* for advertising; bill No. 665 of ditto for Calendar; and bill 6,016 of the *Bombay Gazette* for advertising—all of which sum set out in the memorandum H and paid for thereon. In October 1868 a memorandum was prepared in the office, showing current bills due to the extent of Rs. 1,424-1, and a contingent bill prepared by the accused and signed by me on the 20th October 1868, which bill is endorsed by the said Gunputrao Madhevrao: the memorandum and contingent bill) are hereunto annexed, and marked L and M. Amongst the bills the items of which go to compose the said sum of Rs. 1,424-1, one account for the sum of Rs. 292-8, No. 1,353 L, for printing due to the Bombay Education Society's Press attached to such memorandum, which bill I now produce, marked N. On the 17th of December 1868 the accused prepared another memorandum, marked O, which was also sanctioned by the trustees, and on the 22nd of December 1868 a contingent bill for Rs. 1,331-1, the amount thereof was prepared and initialled by the accused and signed by me, and from the endorsement appears to have been paid to the accused. I produce the original marked P, attached to this memorandum is a bill 1,389 L, of the Bombay Education Society's Press, for Rs. 808 1, one of the items of which, viz., Rs. 754, has been at one time partly erased. Bill marked 2. The memorandum O, states the bill due to the Education Society's Press to be Rs. 1,311 1, and on the same bill I find at the end, before the addition, an half erased pencil addition Rs. 1,096-1, and there are pencil figures which I believe to be the accused's in which way the total Rs. 1,331-1 is made up is shown. I produce a further memorandum in the prisoner's handwriting, shewing bills due, and amongst others three from the Education Society's Press and a contigent bill, dated 15th July 1869, initialled by the accused, for Rs. 405-8, marked R. & S., and attached to this by way of voucher I find bill No. 1,589 L, from the Education Society's Press, marked T. This bill has been tampered with, the second item 20, being evidently charged from a 10 the 4th from 5 to 15, and the 5th increased from 47-8 to 147-8, while the total is altered from 171 to 291. On such bill is a calculation in pencil in what I believe to be the accused's handwriting, in which the figures 171 occur, and a calculation in the like writing showing the balance between the bills to be paid and the contingent bill. I produce a memorandum made up by the accused in November 1869 and a contingent bill, dated the 22nd day of November 1869, initialled by the accused for Rs. 261. The amount of the memorandum marked W. and V. The memorandum sets out three bills from the Education Society's Press amounting to Rs. 225-8, and attached as a voucher is a bill No. 1,644 L, marked W, the first item in which is increased from 86 to 186, and the addition from 109 to 209. The accused has never accounted for any balance in his hand arising from the receipts by him of the money under such contingent bills, and has never informed me, nor, I believe, can he have informed Mr. Wedderburn, who was secretary to the Fund from January 1869 to about April 1870, of the fact of his having retained such moneys in his own or in the hands of the Civil Fund except salaries, which it was his duty to draw each month on a pay abstract and to distribute among the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and the Clerks, including himself. I charge the said Gunputrao with forgery and cheating, and pray that a warrant of arrest do issue against the said Gunputrao Madhevrao and that he be dealt with according to law.

After some further discussion, the case was adjourned till to-day at twelve o'clock, in order to allow the opposing parties to see the new information.

The second prisoner was refused bail, as the magistrate deemed the case a serious one.

INDIAN ITEMS.

IT has been ruled that policemen who were members of the Superannuation Fund are entitled to have their good conduct pay counted towards pension.

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT BUILDING.—It was supposed that during the holidays the Appellate Court would be removed to the new High Court building in Esplanade Row. It is now believed that the premises will not be ready for some months yet.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE CHOLERA AT LUCKNOW.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writing from Lucknow on the 30th ult. says—"The day before yesterday three or four cases of cholera occurred in the Civil Lines, among which was the wife of the well-known photographer, Mr. Sachs, who lately arrived from Nynee Tal. The disease has now broken out in the 62nd lines. One man of this corps was seized with it this morning, and since writing this I have heard of his death; he was a patient in hospital. There was also a case this morning in the 17th Regiment, a woman. The two last cases have occasioned the removal of the hospital and *patcheric* under canvas. Cholera has made its appearance in the Artillery lines also, I believe. It is sad to report upon subjects of this nature, but I trust the disease will soon disappear."

SUDDEN DEATH.—William Smith, one of the divers employed in the recovery of cargo from the sunken ship Lady Melville, met with a sudden death yesterday while at work. He went down as usual at 7 in the morning, in a new diving suit. Those who were watching above not receiving any signals from him in the course of half an hour, signalled down to him four different times but received no reply. They pulled him up on this, and found him insensible. They poured some brandy down his throat, which taking no effect, they took him to the General Hospital. The man having died on the way thither, the body was not received at the hospital. Mr. Behrend, the Deputy Harbour Master of Calcutta, brought the body back, and informed the police, who sent it on the Medical College Hospital Dead-house, and informed the Coroner and Police Surgeon.—*Englishman*, Dec. 5.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE MADRAS ICE HOUSE.—The ship Lizzie H. having arrived with a supply of ice from Boston, the ice is being landed and received into the ice-house. The ice is received into the ice-house in the following manner. The ice is brought in gunny bags from the beach on carts, and the bags are hoisted up, by means of pulleys, from the road, into the upper storey of the ice-house, and the ice is then deposited in the vaults. While a gunny bag, containing three blocks of ice, was being hoisted up, at a little after eleven o'clock on the forenoon of Saturday last, one of the blocks, weighing more than 100lbs., slipped out of it, and fell on the head of a man who was standing underneath, and knocked him down insensible. The Marine Apothecary was sent for at once, but the man died after a few minutes. The Coroner held an inquest in the evening on the body of the deceased. The jury, after considering the evidence produced, returned a verdict of accidental death, and made a presentment to the effect that a proper man be deputed to look after the working of the men when lifting ice.

MR. CAMPBELL'S RESOLUTION ON MR. ROBERTS.

(*Englishman*, Dec. 5.)

THE resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, removing Mr. Roberts from his office of Chief Magistrate, is, from a certain point of view, a very clever document, and, were the ground on which it is based as firm as it appears upon the surface, would be a masterly defence of a most unjust act. Distressful of the sufficiency of that portion of the charge against Mr. Roberts, which relates to Abdullah's case, even if it should appear to others as fully substantiated as to himself, to justify the severe measure he had resolved to adopt, Mr. Campbell has ransacked the records of the Bengal office for material wherewith to construct a cumulative indictment capable of defying criticism. Finding that to give special prominence to that political activity which is shown by his letter of the 9th October to have been so displeasing to him, and which, in a minute recorded by him, on the morning of Mr. Roberts's suspension was assigned as the immediate cause of that proceeding, would be to raise a storm of popular indignation, he has, while not surrendering his view regarding it, adroitly relegated it to a position of "very subsidiary" moment. Unless His Honor is himself the victim of a series of misconceptions, he has, in this resolution, further displayed in an eminent degree that important element in statesmanship which consists in stating just so much of a case as is calculated to support the desired conclusions and withholding all that tends to interfere with them. Stated fairly and fully, the four cases which the Lieutenant-Governor has selected to make it appear that Mr. Roberts's latest offence is only the last step added to a cup already full to the brim, are as shall hereafter show, precisely those cases which might best have been selected to show that Mr. Roberts has done his duty, if unpleasantly to some in power, but too honestly and too well.

We shall consider first the matters relating to Abdullah's case which are already fully before the public, and which have formed the immediate occasion of these proceedings. The unfortunate dispute in connection with this case, which caused so much scandal, and upon which, without attempting to apportion the blame between Mr. Hogg and Mr. Roberts, we ourselves at the time commented severely, sprang entirely out of what passed between Mr. Roberts and the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur in the latter officer's room on the 20th instant. Mr. Hogg has characterised the Chief Magistrate's conduct on that occasion as unwarrantable and "impertinent" interference, and the Lieutenant Governor in his final resolution still speaks of him as "interfering in the proceedings of the police."—Now it is distinctly shown by Mr. Giles's own account of what took place that this "interference" on the part of Mr. Roberts was confined to his expressing an opinion that what the Deputy Commissioner was doing at the time was illegal, and to his advising that officer to send the prisoner before him. Mr. Roberts made no demand, no attempt to assert authority. The Deputy Commissioner is positive and distinct in his denial of his having been actuated by anything but his respect for Mr. Roberts's opinion in complying with the advice given. The Advocate General has given it as his opinion that such dictum is wrong in point of the law was wrong. Even supposing such to be the case, which is still very doubtful, we cannot see how what Mr. Roberts did, can be magnified into a serious offence, or into an offence at all. For the purpose of being able to impose his own view upon the Deputy Commissioner by any unfair means, but the point of law at issue was so doubtful, that the Government themselves were unable to arrive at any certain decision regarding it. Nor, on the other hand, looking at Mr. Giles's statement, can we see that Mr. Roberts's conduct on the occasion in question was of a character to justify the violent language adopted by Mr. Hogg regarding it. It was that violent language, be it remembered, which first gave an acrimonious turn to the dispute; which, indeed, was the beginning of the dispute, for there had been none with Mr. Giles.

What were that language and that conduct? At four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Hogg went to Mr. Roberts's private residence, and there, taking advantage of the fact that he "was not under the protection of his judicial office," but forgetting, apparently, that he was under the protection of the ordinary laws of social courtesy, addressed him in language as overbearing and insulting, as it was unjustified by what had occurred; in language which grossly misrepresented Mr. Roberts's conduct, and which certainly, while unretracted, rendered it impossible for Mr. Roberts to hold any further unofficial intercourse with the man who had used it. Mr. Hogg next wrote that letter to Government against the Chief Magistrate which we published on the 7th October, and which we have no hesitation in saying is in its tone grossly insulting, and unbecoming Mr. Roberts but to the Government to whom it is addressed. In it the writer descends to personalities which transgress every rule of official propriety, and deals in innuendoes which sit as much against charity as against justice. Yet it is his incompatibility of temper with the writer of this letter which, apart from all considerations of right and wrong, the Lieutenant-Governor considers a sufficient ground for the dismissal after nearly a quarter of a century's service, of one of the most faithful servants of the Government, and one holding a judicial office the dignity of which alone should entitle its incumbents to the fullest consideration and respect.

We think it would have been better had Mr. Roberts at least read the letter brought to him from the Commissioner of Police by Mr. Giles; but it is plain from his statement that the connection sought to be established between that letter and the "scene" in Court on the 23rd does not exist. Notwithstanding Mr. Roberts's denial and his explanation of what he really referred to on the occasion, the Lieutenant-Governor still, we see, prefers to believe that he spoke of it from the bench. We think it unfortunate that the best evidence he can quote in support of this belief, is of a kind the value of which we probably know how to estimate better than he does, and which we must confess we think worth very little. Indeed, *viz.*, the concurrent testimony of three newspaper reports. If there is one disadvantage under which newspapers in India labour more than another, it is the impossibility of getting trustworthy reporters; if there is one class of men who give newspaper editors more trouble than another it is the class which alone they can, generally speaking, procure to furnish police reports. We can assure Mr. Campbell we should not for a moment think of setting their unsupported testimony against that of Mr. Roberts with regard to his own words; and we have little doubt in the present instance that it was not a letter which he had never read, but the threatening conduct and language of Mr. Hogg on another occasion to which Mr. Roberts referred in his Court on the 23rd. It would, we think, have been better had Mr. Roberts not referred to that threatening conduct and language in open Court, and simply confined himself to declining to receive the irregular application made to him, but whatever blame is due to him for this indiscretion should be tempered with an ample allowance for the gross and wholly gratuitous provocation for which he had been subjected; and for the circumstance that Mr. Hogg's appearing in Court as he did after what had occurred, was itself a continuance of that provocation. As to the complaint of Mr. Chauntrell that he was called three times in Court, we must say that up to the present moment we have been unable to understand the force of it. If it is meant that so to call the Government Solicitor was to inflict an indignity upon him, all we can say is that the matter was not worth complaining about; if it is meant that more ample opportunity should have been afforded him to appear, then we have every reason to believe that due and sufficient notice was given him.

Our verdict on a full consideration of this part of the charge against Mr. Roberts is, that, while the altercations which took place publicly in Abdullah's case were a source of scandal which it would have been worth some personal sacrifice to prevent, Mr. Hogg was not only primarily to blame for the want of temper that gave rise to them, but throughout the proceedings seemed studiously to seek a contest, putting himself forward where it was unnecessary and taking every opportunity of assailing Mr. Roberts both personally and behind his back. If we knew what measure of official censure would satisfy Mr. Roberts for his conduct in this case alone, we could say whether the Lieutenant Governor had meted out justice to him and to Mr. Hogg impartially. As it is, we must conclude that but for the other matters brought forward against him, a reprimand not more severe than that administered to Mr. Hogg would have been deemed sufficient to meet the requirments of his case. If we are right in this conclusion, then we shall to-morrow be able to show beyond doubt that the removal of Mr. Roberts, whether based mainly on the previous cases cited in their resolution, or upon the "active part taken by him in local politics" is not only an obvious and grave injustice to him but a serious injury to the public.

We shall show that in one of the cases in question he acted with the full concurrence of the highest judicial authority in the country; that in another the Bengal Government itself virtually admitted him to have been in the right; that in a third he simply declined to do an illegal, if not a corrupt, act; and that in the remaining case the course he adopted was not only what the strict provisions of the law required, but was shown to have been the most consistent with the custom of India. As a member of the Corporation of Calcutta his conduct has simply been that of a man who could neither by silence connive at waste of public money which it was in his power to check, nor bring himself to feel that even the most outspoken honesty was inconsistent with the dignity or the duty of a high judicial officer.

(*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 5.)

IN another column will be found a requisition, signed by seventeen Justices, requesting the Chairman of the Justices to convene a special General Meeting for the purpose of expressing an opinion on Mr. Roberts' services as a Justice of the Peace. This document is accompanied by a letter from Mr. Hogg, in which he requests that the communication of the Lieutenant-Governor referring Mr. Roberts action as a Justice may be forwarded to him for circulation among those who purpose attending the meeting. Mr. Hogg's assertion that the discussion is to turn upon the remarks made by His Honor seems quite gratuitous. No discussion, we should imagine, is anticipated, but the passing simply of a resolution. That only seventeen Justices signed the requisition, is due, we believe, to the fact that only seventeen were formally asked, ten names being sufficient.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 26th October 1871.

Present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, K.P., G.M.S.I., *presiding*, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Hon. John Strachey, the Hon. Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., the Hon. J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., the Hon. B. H. Ellis, Major-General the Hon. H. W. Norman, C.B., the Hon. F. R. Cockerell, and the Hon. R. E. Egerton.

PUNJAB REGULATIONS BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen presented the report of the Select Committee on the bill for declaring what laws are in force in the Punjab.

NORTHERN INDIA CANAL AND DRAINAGE BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Egerton moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of public works for irrigation, navigation, and drainage, be taken into consideration. He said:—"This bill has been for a long time under consideration. The details of it have been very fully discussed in former years. It has again been very carefully examined this year at Simla, and is proposed to be made applicable to the Punjab only, instead of to the whole of British India. The Punjab Government submitted in 1867 a draft bill and rules for the regulation of natural water-supply and water-works, intended for the Punjab and for the Presidency generally. It was found that Act VII. of 1845, and the rules drawn up under it, were insufficient to meet the circumstances which had then arisen, owing to the rapid extension of irrigation and the introduction of more regular legal procedure.

"The draft submitted by the Punjab Government was much amplified by Colonel Strachey. It was re-arranged and some new subjects were added, and a draft bill, called the Northern India Canal and Drainage Bill, was circulated for opinion in 1868.

"The result of the enquiry then made was, that an amended draft was prepared and introduced in 1869 which it was proposed to make applicable to the whole of Northern India and the Central Provinces.

"From September 1869 to the present time, the bill has been before the Select Committee. Much difference of opinion regarding some of the provisions of it has been expressed, and the result has been that the progress of the bill through the Council has been delayed, although it was well known that an amended law was required for the Punjab four years ago. As it appeared that further delay would result if the bill remained applicable to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, and as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab objected generally to the provisions of it, and wished to have it enacted without delay, the Committee have made the bill applicable to the Punjab only.

"I will now proceed to review briefly the provisions of the bill under consideration. In the preamble, the right of Government in all lakes, rivers, streams and other natural drainage channels is asserted. This is a right which Native Governments have claimed and exercised, which we have ourselves exercised since annexation, and which it is necessary to assert in order that Government may be able to use the natural water-supply for the public benefit in the best manner.

"If a law of this kind is enacted without some express declaration of the rights of Government, there is danger, I think, that hereafter it may be held that Government has waived the rights which it did not assert. The laws relating to irrigation in those parts of Europe where irrigation is controlled by the State, declare the rights of Government in sources of water-supply, and there is good reason for our following the same course here, where the Government holds a similar position.

"Part II of the bill provides the manner of applying a water-supply for public purposes, and for compensating persons who suffer loss.

"The principle is fully described in section eight. The matters for which compensation may be given and those which are excluded, are defined. Compensation is given where works which have been constructed for utilising the water-supply are rendered less useful, or are permanently stopped, by the action of Government, but not for natural advantages arising from proximity. Section number eight provides a clear rule for calculating the amount of compensation where the market-value cannot be ascertained, and it bars the acquisition of new rights to compensation, except by grant or prescription.

"This part of the bill is of great importance. There are many new canals either under construction or projected in the Punjab. Unless the principle on which the rights which may be affected by the construction of new canals are defined, it is impossible to make an estimate of the financial results of making them.

"The Deputy Commissioner will make the awards of compensation under this chapter by a procedure similar to that prescribed in the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

"Part III. of the bill provides, in sections fourteen to thirty, powers to control or to making surveys or entering upon lands in case of accidents; constructing and maintaining works of public convenience connected with canals; and constructing and maintaining watercourses and obtaining land for this purpose These matters are necessary, and the provisions of the bill in regard to them are appropriate. Section twenty-eight provides that, when land is taken up for a private water course, compensation may be given, in the form of a rent charge, or it may be taken up permanently, at the option of the person to be compensated.

"Sections thirty-one to thirty-three contain the terms on which water is to be supplied from a canal by Government. The bill states the conditions which must be included in all rules or contracts made by the local Government.

"Power is given to the canal officer to stop the admission of water into a water-course for the purpose of executing any work, and when the water-course is not kept in proper repair.

"Claims for damages caused by stoppage of water, beyond certain claims for remission of the water-rate, are barred as against Government in certain cases specified in clause (b.)

"In other cases, compensation may be awarded, clause (c.)

"In clause (d), claims for continuance of supply are barred.

"In clause (e), the conditions of sub-letting and transfer are stated.

"In clause (f), Government is protected against the growth of prescriptive rights to a supply of water.

"These conditions have been framed with a view to enable Government to make the best use possible of the water of a canal. It is necessary that Government should have the full power to distribute the water of a canal in the manner which will be most beneficial to the persons who can use it, and for this purpose the Government must be protected against claims, or the growth of prescriptive rights, which will impede its action.

"Sections thirty-three to thirty-five declare the liability to charges for unauthorized use of waste of canal waters and provide for due realization of rates of land held jointly.

"In sections thirty-six to forty-three, the water-rate on irrigated lands are defined.

"They are two:

1, the *occupier's rate*, which is paid by the cultivator for the use of canal water, and which is part of the immediate cost of cultivating the land;

2, the *owner's rate* which represents the enhanced value of the estate at the time at which Government is entitled as land revenue, but which, in the case of land irrigated from a Government canal, as it is entirely due to the water, should be considered a water-rate.

"The *occupier's rate* is the ordinary canal water-rate which has always been levied.

"The *owner's rate* is a new one.

"It has for some years past been levied in the Punjab on the Bari Doab Canal, and is there called water advantage rate. It is fixed by the settlement officer in connection with the canal officer, and is levied from lands actually irrigated, along with the usual water-rate.

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"It originated in the Punjab from a proposal to the Settlement Commissioner, Mr. Prinsep, and his letter detailing the manner of imposing it will be found at page 167 of the volume of papers on this bill.

"The advantage of the water advantage rate, or owner's rate, is that, instead of an assessment at canal irrigation rates being fixed for certain lands under irrigation at settlement, and kept on those lands during the whole term of settlement, whether they are irrigated or not, the rate is levied at each crop on the land actually irrigated for that crop; so that, as it does not alter the assessment fall on the land which should pay it, but, if any increase or decrease in irrigation takes place, the Government either receives enhanced revenue or the people receive a fair reduction in the demand.

"Sections thirty-nine to forty-one declare who shall be liable for the owner's rate in certain cases.

"No owner's rate will be imposed on lands assessed to land-revenue at canal irrigation rates, until a reduction has been made in the land-revenue demand equivalent to the enhanced rate; during the currency of a settlement, the whole sum demandable as owner's rate is not to exceed the sum so reduced, and the owner's rate is limited to one-half the increase in the next annual value of the land produced by canal irrigation. The provisions regarding the owner's rate are in accordance with what already exists in the province, and provide for the assessment of the revenue in future on a just principle.

"Sections forty-four to forty-nine—'Irrigable, but not Irrigated.' The sections form part of the bill introduced in 1869; but they now stand very much modified. The conditions under which a special rate may be applied are so strict, and the power conferred on the local Government is so large, that I think it very difficult to make the provision applicable to any canal. In the Punjab, where the demand for water is very great, there will never, I think, be occasion to apply those sections to any canal.

"Section fifty—'Percolation' This section enacts, in a modified form, rules made under Act VII. of 1865 but makes the power to levy a water-rate conditional on the advantages received.

"Sections fifty-one to fifty-three provide for the collection of canal dues in the same manner as land revenue.

"Part IV. of the bill relates to navigation.

"There is at present no water carriage on any of the Punjab canals. On one of them, the Bari Doab Canal, it is intended to provide locks, and the works have been constructed with a view to making the canal navigable hereafter. Provision has been made for making rules to regulate navigation, and for collecting the Government dues on vessels which ply on the canal and on goods conveyed in vessels or stored in Government premises during transit.

"Part V. of the bill relates to drainage.

"It gives powers to canal officers to remove obstructions to drainage, and to the local Government to order new drainage projects to be undertaken and carried out, and gives power to levy a rate on lands benefited by such works to defray the cost of such drainage work under certain conditions.

"The provisions of this chapter are very necessary.

"The drainage of lands adjacent to the Western Jumna Canal is very defective, and the health of the inhabitants of large tracts of country in the Karnal and Delhi districts is injured, and the productive power of the land diminished, by obstructions which it is difficult under the existing law to remove.

"On some of the Punjab rivers, especially on the Indus, it is necessary to construct protective works to guard the heads of the inundation canals and to protect the lands exposed to inundation.

"The provisions of this chapter will apply to works constructed for the above-named purposes.

"Part VI. relates to the mode of obtaining labour, when ordinary labour is not procurable, for the purpose of repairing canals in case of accident or apprehended danger, and for effecting the clearances necessary for the proper flow of water in canals. The provision of this chapter may seem arbitrary to those who are not acquainted fully with the circumstances of the canals of the Punjab and with the customs of the people who use them for irrigation.

"Where ordinary labour is procurable, no canal officer would ever employ labour of any other kind. The trouble of managing impressed labourers is great, and the work they perform is generally less than that done by ordinary labourers.

"The power which this chapter of the bill confers will be exercised, in the portions of the country which are thickly populated, only in case of sudden emergency arising; for there, labour is procurable without difficulty for all ordinary purposes. But in the parts of the country which are sparsely peopled, and where inundation canals are used, it is necessary to call out the people to effect the ordinary silt clearances, to make new heads to the canals, and to perform such other emergency work as is required to keep these canals in working order. Silt clearance is a work which must be done in a limited time. It requires, therefore, the employment of a large number of labourers for a short period; conditions which are most unfavorable to the execution of such work in thinly populated tracts.

"We found this system at work when we annexed the Punjab, and we have rules which have the force of law under which we call back to carry out the system. The cultivation of a large tract of country depends on the maintenance of these canals, and the people themselves assent to the necessity of procuring labour in this manner. There is nothing, therefore, really harsh or arbitrary in this chapter when the conditions of the country and the importance of irrigation are considered.

"The Canal Report for 1868-69 shows that 573,297 labourers were present for silt clearance on the Sutlej and Chinab Inundation Canals in the Moolan and Montgomery Districts. The value of the labour of these men was rupees 2,16,460, and the fines levied for non-attendance amounted to rupees 42,000. The canals on which this labour was expended irrigated about 300,000 acres of land, in a part of the country where the rain-fall is about three inches per annum, and where the population is not more than eighty-one per square mile. In the district of Muzuffergarh, where the canals are not under Government management, a similar system of statute labour for canal clearances is carried out by the people themselves under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, without the least difficulty or complaint. The object of the provisions of Chapter VI., is to confer such power as may enable Government to enforce the system which the people themselves have found it necessary to adopt, and which is at present the only practicable one for maintaining irrigation in some parts of the country.

"Chapter VII. of the bill provides for jurisdiction in certain cases.

"Section seventy-three makes the order of the canal officer final in disputes regarding distribution of water for the time when any crops is in the ground. The disputants may try their suit in the Civil Court. In order to determine their rights for the future; but it is better to give the power of deciding such cases summarily to the officer who has the control of the canal, and who can give immediate effect to his orders, than to refer the parties to a Court whose decision must be less speedy, and which cannot give direct and immediate effect to its own decree.

"Part VIII. of the bill relates to offences and penalties, and confers powers on the local Government to frame rules for carrying out the provisions of the Act. These do not call for any special remark. I may mention that I have received from Colonel Crofton—the Chief Engineer of Irrigation Works in the Punjab, who drafted the first bill which was sent up by the Punjab Government, and who is one of the most distinguished officers of the Irrigation department in India—an expression of his approval of the bill as it now stands. The opinion of an officer of such wide experience and of such Imperial judgment gives me good reason to hope that the bill will meet the requirements of the country, and I trust it may be passed."

(To be Continued.)

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